

Major accused of 'fulsome piety'

## Kinnock keeps NHS at top of election agenda

By PHILIP WEBSTER AND CRAIG SETON

ILL Kinnock underlined yesterday that Labour would keep health at the top of its campaign agenda right up to the general election as he hit out at John Major's fence of the government's National Health Service record. He said that the government was engaged in a "creeping, corrosive" privatisation of the NHS, which only a Labour government could halt. Jabbed by Conservative charges of Labour scaremongering, an unrepentant Mr Kinnock alleged that ministers were "turning hospitals into trading units and doctors into treatment brokers", and accused Mr Major of allying with "fulsome piety" the Conservative party's stance.

With the Commons returning today after the long summer recess, the Labour leader said to take the post-conference initiative at a rally in Birmingham that would have been Labour's election launch-pad had November 7 been chosen as polling day. He said that the government was not engaged in a "wholesale sell-off or anything so blatant".

Robin Cook, the shadow health secretary, used a similar formula in a television interview when he referred to "creeping privatisation". His remarks provoked claims from Conservative sources that Labour was backing away from predicting that the entire health service would be privatised.

Labour sources retorted that the party had never made such an accusation, and pointed out that although 49 per cent of British Telecom remained in the public sector, it was regarded by everyone as privatised. They said that the term "creeping privatisation" had been used during the Monmouth by-election "and every day since".

### TODAY IN THE TIMES

#### CHANGING LIVES



Whatever happened to the state of womanhood? Germaine Greer talks to Valerie Grove about men and the menopause Page 12

### SHELL SHOCK



When Anthony Caro moved his latest work—a steel tower for the Tate Gallery—out of his studio, the response was swift: "Somebody started throwing eggs at us," the sculptor tells Richard Cork Page 13

### CLASS REFORMER

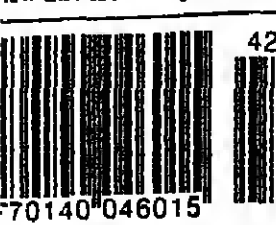


Fifteen years ago James Callaghan, as prime minister, questioned teaching methods and argued for more parent power in schools. Today Lord Callaghan reviews the Great Debate that followed his speech Page 26

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The Times apologises to readers who were unable to obtain either a copy or some sections of the newspaper on Saturday. This was due to cething problems with a new distribution system.



Punch line: fists flying as Western Samoa and Argentina meet in the Rugby World Cup at Pontypridd yesterday. Two players were sent off. Western Samoa's 35-12 victory means that Wales are knocked out of the cup and will have to pre-qualify for the next tournament. Reports, pages 32 and 36

## Delors calls for a 30-nation EC superpower

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

WITH less than two months before the Maastricht summit, Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, has called on the European Community to prepare for an expansion from 12 members to 24, or even 30. He also said the EC must turn itself into a "political superpower" with a new treaty to political union.

His call was echoed at the weekend by Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, who said the community must speak with one voice in foreign and security affairs if it is to play a full role in the world. One of his senior advisers, Wolfgang Schaeuble, the interior minister, said he hoped the EC could achieve economic and political union in the form of a federal state by the year 2000.

M Delors' call for a large community will please Britain, which has long shown more interest in widening the co-operation among the current members. Britain has insisted that the EC cannot be an exclusive club and that the treaty on political union should prepare the ground for new members.



Delors: expansion plan will please Britain

## America opens the door to bedlam

Millions have entered an international lottery for a prize which will change thousands of lives, reports Martin Fletcher

At precisely 7pm the vast field of flags outside Merriam's northern Virginia suburbs broke through fussy cordons and surged towards the double row of mail collection bins lined up along the building's frontage. There followed 20 minutes of utter bedlam, a panicked frenzy of flailing arms and legs as thousands of many British, sought to deposit armfuls of letters into the bins. Women screamed. Strong men fought for breath. Those near the back began hurling forward bundles of letters that either broke up in mid-air, showering the seething mob with surreal confetti, or thudded against the post office windows, forcing employees to take cover.

## Witnesses back sex charges

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

FOUR witnesses in the senate hearings to confirm President Bush's nomination, Clarence Thomas, as a supreme court judge testified yesterday that he had made sexual advances toward Anita Hill in the 1980s. One of the four — all friends of Ms Hill — said: "He wouldn't take no for an answer."

The four, two men and two women, were the first witnesses on the third day of the nationally televised hearings. In a case which has fascinated and shocked Americans, Ms Hill, a law professor, has alleged that Judge Thomas sexually harassed her when she was his assistant. The senate votes tomorrow on the confirmation of Judge Thomas, aged 43, a black federal appeals judge. Susan Hoenricher, one of the witnesses testifying before the senate judiciary committee, said yesterday Ms Hill had told her that she felt "very humiliated and demoralised" by Judge Thomas's alleged advances. Mr Thomas spent much of the weekend hearings denying the charges. Each of the four witnesses said they discussed the incidents separately with Ms Hill.

## A better title for DAVID BAILEY MARTIN AMIS JULIAN BARNES ...and YOU

**Esquire**  
MAN AT HIS BEST

GRUDGE SNOOKER  
Martin Amis and Julian Barnes shoot it out

The Sex War Killings  
- the anatomy of a mass murder

The bird behind the Bruges Group

Thomas Keneally: why Rugby League is better

Your complete guide to divorce

Robin Williams unwinds

Classic pens and wild ties

**DAVID BAILEY**  
HIS LIFE AND LOVES

**OUT NOW**

## G7 sends mission to see Soviet leaders

FROM ANATOLE KALETSKY IN BANGKOK

THE leading industrial countries have again deferred a decision on whether to offer financial aid to the Soviet Union. Instead they decided yesterday to send a high-level delegation to Moscow as soon as possible to establish more clearly the new distribution of political and economic power. The Group of Seven finance ministers, meeting in Bangkok over the weekend, issued a general endorsement of the Soviet Union's attempts at economic and political reform. But after almost three days of talks they remained divided on whether the country needed any immediate financial assistance, and they left unresolved the most important issues of principle on how aid might be delivered if it was needed.

That lead to conflicting reports of whether the country faced an immediate financial crisis. The Soviet delegation denied any liquidity problems, but American officials said some of the country's Continued on page 20, col 4

G7 waits, page 9  
Leading article, page 15  
Economic View, page 23

## Food convoy reaches Vukovar

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN ZAGREB

THE European Community relief convoy carrying food and medical supplies to Vukovar yesterday reached the besieged Croatian town after a two-and-a-half day journey through the most perilous territory in Yugoslavia's bloody conflict. The convoy had to shelter in a Yugoslav army barracks for the night before beginning operations today. The aid workers had planned a rapid and precise operation, allowing them to deposit supplies, rescue the needy civilians within three hours and leave the area fast before fighting intensified in the night. The French aid agency, Médecin sans frontières, confirmed that the team was likely to have to spend the night just within the

walls of the town. One source at the EC monitoring mission said that the convoy was due to unload overnight and enter the centre of the town today to pick up about 300 wounded and evacuees. The aid workers, accompanied by EC monitors, were making their fourth attempt to relieve the town, under Continued on page 20, col 8

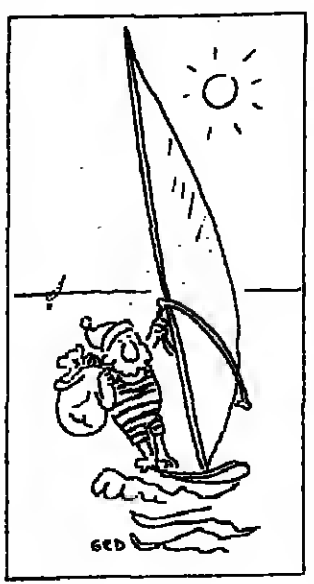
## It may be balmy, but Christmas beckons

By ALAN HAMILTON

EHEU, fugaces labuntur anni. Can it be that time already? Workmen were spotted in Regent Street last week erecting Christmas decorations, and that on a day when the weather was passably Indian-summerish, and the last of the late-booking swallows were still thumbing the pages of winter sun brochures. Cricket is gone, and football has been up and running for two months. But there are two weeks of British Summer Time remaining, temperatures in London yesterday were four degrees above the seasonal average at 18C (64F). The seaside is still bearable, even balmy in the still autumn mists. Yet this is not the year's first sighting of an ever-more-premature early Christmas newspaper story. In early September reports appeared that electrical contractors had been seen in Plymouth

erecting festive bunting in temperatures of 80 degrees. The erecting of Christmas decorations out of season, it seems, is not to be taken as a sign that the season of goodwill and spending is becoming so extended that it meets itself coming back. After all, those perennially reliable harbingers of autumn, the Blackpool illuminations, are being strung up on the lampposts so early in the summer that the party conference ageodas have not even been settled. There are still 62 days in which to help pull high street stores out of their slough of recessionary despond. But the Christmas industry is already up and running. Seasonal cards have been in stationery chains since early September. Supermarkets are well stocked with Christmas puddings and wrapping paper. Travel operators are already in full cry. Last week the Trusthouse Forte hotel

chain launched its Christmas and New Year brochure, promising non-stop merry-making at more than 230 hotels from £49 per night. The Ritz in Piccadilly has announced its festive package, at the rather more upmarket price of £150 per double room per night. Hogmanay fireworks and piper included. There is, however, no immediate evidence that Christmas is coming sooner this year. We are, as ever, hoodwinked by the weather over a celebration which has its pre-Christian roots in the winter solstice and the about-turn of the seasons back to spring. Our climate dictates perversely that the British depth of winter tends to occur somewhat later, in January or February. What has confused us this year is all this unseasonal rugby filling our television screens. For heaven's sake, it's Christmas first, then Murrayfield.





# Tories to apply 'subtle pressure' over alleged BBC bias



Patten: speech not meant as general attack on BBC

CONSERVATIVE party chiefs have decided to apply what they call subtle pressure on BBC programme-makers to eradicate what they claim as unacceptable instances of bias in news coverage.

Chris Patten, the Tory chairman, has decided against a formal protest of the kind Norman Tebbit made when he occupied his post. Instead he is trying to shame those he sees as culprits into giving the party fair treatment.

Behind Mr Patten's call to the Tory rank and file to "jam the switchboards" is the knowledge that telephone complaints to the BBC are recorded in a duty log, which names the programme at issue, and is circulated between heads of department and senior management. "That is the kind of pressure that will be effective, rather than official complaints," a party source said yesterday.

The BBC yesterday strongly defended itself against bias

The Tories are not alone in complaining of BBC coverage. Labour does it, too, report Philip Webster and Melinda Wittstock

charges. There was resignation at the latest government assault, culminating in John Major's complaints against the BBC at a reception at last week's Tory party conference in Blackpool.

Some in the BBC cite it as proof that the election campaign is under way, and it was disclosed that Labour, too, had lodged a complaint over the corporation's coverage of its conference.

The BBC says it receives as many complaints from Labour supporters claiming pro-Tory bias as it does from Tories accusing it of being pro-Labour. "The calls we have received during the course of the party conferences have been evenly balanced," the BBC said. The corporation said complaints

from Tory supporters have not increased since Mr Patten's call on Friday. "Overall, we are satisfied that our coverage was fair and accurate. We diligently monitor our output on a daily basis to make sure it is fair."

With both main political parties carrying out extensive pre-election campaigning, however, the BBC is coming under increasing pressure from all sides for favourable coverage. "It is familiar territory," the spokesman said.

Tory sources have singled out the *Nine O'Clock News* and *Today* as the main offenders. Sources close to Mr Patten were at pains to emphasise yesterday that his speech was not meant as a generalised attack on the corporation but

on the way certain programmes had handled the news.

Tory sources said that Mr Patten's attack came after many representatives at the conference complained about BBC coverage.

A senior Tory source said: "Nobody has any complaint about *Newsnight* or John Cole [the BBC's political editor]. We know we will face tough interviews from Jeremy Paxman or Peter Snow. So will Labour. That is fair. The problem for us as a party comes when we are not subjected to the same treatment as the other side."

Senior ministers were privately complaining for much of last week about the BBC's coverage of the health service dispute. It came to a head when Mr Major voiced his disapproval at a party given by Jeffrey Archer and attended by John Birt, deputy director general of the BBC, in Blackpool. Mr Major is reported to have told BBC executives that he supported

the BBC but felt that some of its recent reporting had been unfair.

The last straw for Mr Major and his colleagues was the main evening news coverage on Thursday of the fightback speech by William Waldegrave, the health secretary. The BBC report on the speech and its reception at the conference was followed by criticism of the reforms from health service managers and patients.

The absence of any balancing comment supporting the reforms or of any critical analysis of Labour's alternative infuriated the Conservatives. Their disarray was fuelled on Saturday when the BBC, but not ITN, ran comments from Gerald Kaufman repeating the privatisation allegations. "Why on earth should the BBC be interested in the shadow foreign secretary's views on health?" a source said yesterday.

Labour was contemptuous of the Conservative attacks yes-

terday. David Hill, director of campaigns and communications, said: "Labour had complained to the BBC during its conference the previous week over what it saw as excessive coverage of the internal dispute on defence on days other than the Thursday on which the defence debate took place."

"We regularly complain to both sides," he said. "There are more complaints to the BBC because they have more outlets. We go to the editors of programmes, occasionally the controllers and very occasionally right to the top. It is their job to complain if we feel things are not done fairly."

Mr Hill said the Conservative complaints were another example of the government trying to bully the broadcasters. "They clearly think the BBC ought to be more of a state broadcasting corporation. We have every confidence in the integrity of the BBC and independent television."

## King firm on army cuts despite plea by chief of staff

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE government is determined to press ahead with reducing the size of the armed forces in spite of an unprecedented rebellion from within the army, according to defence ministry sources last night.

Opposition to the plan to cut the army by 40,000 has been reflected in a leaked letter sent by General Sir John Chapple, chief of the general staff, to Tom King, the defence secretary.

Today Mr King will tell MPs during a debate in the Commons that he believes he has "got it right", according to the ministry sources. The smaller "but better" army promised by the government is to have 38 infantry battalions instead of the present 55.

Mr King remains firmly committed to his "options for change" proposals but he is coming under pressure to have second thoughts.

General Chapple's letter, written last month, was not a personal attack on the cuts but a forcefully worded summing-up of the views held by officers and soldiers. The Royal Family has also intervened to express personal doubt about the amalgamation of famous regiments and the planned 25 per cent cut in army manpower.

The damaging leak of General Chapple's letter will cause serious embarrassment for Mr King because it indicates that there is opposition to the cuts at all levels of the army.

According to several retired generals who have kept in touch with the army's top level commanders, none of the military members of the Army Board is happy.

That appears to contradict Mr King's often repeated statement that he had the full support of the board in imposing the cuts, which will reduce the size of the army from 156,000 to 116,000 over three years, starting next April. The true position, according to the generals campaigning against the cuts, is that the members of the board felt that they had no choice but to try to "make the best of a bad job".

General Chapple is in Budapest on an official visit. His leaked letter is likely to cause considerable friction inside the defence ministry. However, it was emphasised last night that General Chapple was merely doing his job in reflecting the views of those he has canvassed.

In his letter, General Chapple warned Mr King: "The most strongly felt and most vehemently expressed view across the whole spectrum of ranks and regiments is that the army will not have enough men or units to carry out its peacetime tasks and duties without greater overstretch or unacceptable penalty."

Today a petition with a million signatures will be delivered to parliament on behalf of the Keep Our Scottish Battalions Campaign.

Urgent measures will be needed to avert homelessness among servicemen and their families if the proposed cuts in the armed forces take place, says a report commissioned for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation which is published today.

Leading article, page 15

## Regiments lobby the royal family

By ALAN HAMILTON

MEMBERS of the royal family have been sucked into the debate on the defence cuts because of their personal involvement with individual regiments, some of which face disbandment or merger.

The Prince of Wales is understood to have written in a private capacity to John Major expressing his astonishment, anger and amazement at the severity of the regimental rundown. Among the six regiments of which the prince is colonel-in-chief are the Gordon Highlanders, which under the proposals would disappear.

Buckingham Palace said yesterday that it was hardly surprising that members of the royal family should be lobbied for support by threatened regiments of which they were

colonels-in-chief, and equally unsurprising that they should hold strong views on the fate of regiments with which they were closely associated.

Most British regiments have a member of the royal family as colonel-in-chief. The post is ceremonial but any regiment will inevitably canvass support in any quarter if its existence is under threat.

All British servicemen take arms in the Queen's, not the government's, name, but she is constitutionally powerless to act other than on the advice of her ministers. None the less she is said to be distressed that two regiments among the 17 of which she is colonel-in-chief, the Life Guards and the Blues and Royals, are likely to merge into a single regiment of Household Cavalry.

## Ford unions demand 8% but put priority on jobs

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

UNION leaders will today demand increases of between 6 and 8 per cent for 29,000 manual workers at Ford in the most important negotiations of the autumn pay round.

Ministers eager to contain wage inflation know that the Ford deal sets a benchmark figure for the rest of industry with dozens of wage agreements still to be negotiated for hundreds of thousands of workers in the weeks up to Christmas.

If Ford's blue-collar workforce wins pay increases above the inflation rate, then negotiations in other companies and town halls are expected to use the settlement as a target.

The Ford claim is mild this year in comparison to previous years in which Ford workers have enjoyed some of the biggest wage increases in manufacturing industry. Their two-stage deal in 1989 gave 10.8 per cent in the first year and inflation plus 2.5 per cent in the second.

Attitudes will be moderated this year by Ford's struggle to maintain sales in the recession. The company has lost sales so far this year of more than 101,000 cars worth £800 million at showroom prices.

Its main Halewood plant on Merseyside has been working on short time since the summer leading to fears that, without substantial increases in productivity, it could be a target for closure. Union leaders are expected to make job

security their greatest priority in the pay negotiations as long as Ford continues its struggle to find profits.

The severe depression has put the motor industry on the offensive for the first time. Advertisements placed in Sunday newspapers by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders say that high taxation has helped to put British manufacturers and customers at severe disadvantage.

The society says that special car tax of 10 per cent added to VAT puts an extra 28 per cent on the cost of a car, about £1,000 on the average saloon. Ford will launch a car this week with a high performance engine able to run on alcohol. The new Zeta engine range, in

which Ford has invested £500 million, will power most of Ford's best-selling cars into the next century. The engines will be fitted to cars in Europe and the US.

The engine is one of the most important developments to have come from Ford's research and development centre at Dunton, Essex, and will secure jobs at the company's engine plant in Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan.

Bridgend, which won £200 million of the total investment in new facilities, will be the main manufacturing centre, making more than 525,000 Zeta engines annually out of a million planned for worldwide production.

Pay talks, page 22

## The day the king sported a frock

By JOHN SHAW

KING Edward VIII's youthful frolics in a frock with officers of HMS Repulse have come to light in photographs to be sold at Christie's South Kensington next month.

They show the king with wig and women's shoes in a shipboard one-act farce entitled *A Bathroom Door* staged as a private entertainment during his tour of West Africa and South America in 1925. The king, then Prince of Wales, played a young woman and four officers from the ship's company took supporting roles with George Ward-Price, a journalist from the *Daily Mail*, who accompanied the royal party.

The trip was immensely successful. Repulse sailed down the west coast of Africa, stopping at various colonies en route, arriving in Cape Town in April. The prince then toured South Africa and sailed on to Argentina before returning home in October. He visited 45 countries and travelled a distance of 150,000 miles on what was described as his last official overseas tour. The photographs have the air of informal snaps taken when Edward was "off duty".

They are being sold with a programme autographed by all the actors printed on stationery bearing the Prince of Wales feathers. The King signs as "Edward P".

They come from a woman in Essex whose family has owned them for many years. They are expected to make up to £400 at auction on November 15.



Ship mates: portrait of the Prince of Wales as a young woman in the one-act farce

## Blaze keeps 8,000 indoors

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

UP TO 8,000 people in the Norfolk town of Thetford were told to remain indoors for the third day yesterday as firemen fought to control a blaze at a plastics recycling plant which set off a cocktail

of toxic gas. Arsonists are believed to be responsible. Last night, with the blaze said to be contained, five firemen and ambulancemen were still detained with

breathing difficulties and skin irritation at the West Suffolk Hospital in Bury St Edmunds but another 24 men were released. Fire brigade checks of toxic levels had proved negative.

An industrial estate and roads were sealed off during the fire in which 1,000 tonnes of plastic were destroyed. More than 200 firemen fought the blaze which at one time

endangered Thetford Forest.

David Switzer, owner of D & L Plastics, said: "I am ruined." He said workers had chased youths off the premises shortly before the fire was discovered. Two fires were started at the site last week.

Last night residents, who petitioned the local authority in 1988 to close down the plastics plant, said they had been ignored.



Plastics blaze: a pall of smoke hangs over the recycling plant in Thetford

## Queen's speech leak condemned

By PHILIP WEBSTER  
CHIEF POLITICAL  
CORRESPONDENT

THE government yesterday deplored the leaking of an early draft of the Queen's speech, to be delivered at the state opening of parliament on October 31.

John Major has ordered a rigorous enquiry into the latest and most sensitive of state disclosures of secret government papers. Sir Robin Butler, cabinet secretary, will try to find who sent the draft copy, dated September 9 and since amended by the cabinet, in a brown paper envelope to John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman.

The Labour party leadership appears to have been nervous about the propriety of allowing the draft to progress further into the public domain. The speech is read out by the Queen in the Lords.

However, Labour sources alleged that the leak proved that the government was reluctant to put privatisation high on the agenda in the last session of Parliament.

The original plan was to have a bill paving the way for the privatisation of British Rail and coal in the Queen's speech. However, ministers have since dropped the bill as part of a move to pare the last programme. Every priority is being given to getting through the bill bringing in the new council tax to enable the government to fulfil its promise of scrapping the poll tax on April 1, 1993.

The leak confirms the main planks of the programme as being legislation to bring in the council tax, implement the citizen's charter by improving the regulation of the utilities, forcing schools to publish exam results and truancy rates and ending the distinction between polytechnics and universities.

## Catholic shot dead in Belfast

A Catholic was shot dead in Belfast yesterday in the third tit-for-tat sectarian killing in a week.

Karl Hegney, 33, was killed with a shotgun by Loyalist gunmen as he walked home. In another part of the city, three other Catholics escaped being shot when their attacker's gun jammed as it was held to the head of a chosen victim. Another Catholic youth suffered a fractured skull when he was battered with concrete blocks.

Police in Belfast admitted yesterday that the violence had stretched their resources to the limit. Almost 300 detectives are now conducting inquiries into the terror.

Last night Pauline Hegney, the wife of the latest victim, pleaded for the killings to end. She said: "It seems the innocent suffer the worst. Surely it's time all this killing stopped. Karl was shot simply because he was a Catholic."

Police say that the scale of sectarian conflict in Belfast is as bad now as at any stage during the last 17 years.

## Bar launches minority help

Barriers' chambers must aim to have at least 5 per cent of their members from the ethnic minorities under a race relations policy adopted by the Bar Council at the weekend.

The policy also seeks to ensure that ethnic minority barristers receive their fair share of briefs. The aim should be that 5 per cent of briefs go to such barristers. Anthony Scrivenor, QC, Bar chairman, said that the policy would help black students join the profession and help black lawyers to compete on equal terms at all stages of their careers.

## Report inaccurate

A report in *The Sun* about fighting between British and German veterans at a second world war memorial service to mark the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Crete was inaccurate, the Press Complaints Commission said today. *The Sun's* reporter in Greece admitted that veterans could not have been involved in the brawling, which happened before they arrived in Crete, the commission said.

## Plea for children

The international system for disaster relief is failing to respond to the needs of young victims, Save The Children says in its annual report. "If there is to be a new world order for children it must include better protection during emergencies," Nicholas Hinton, director general of the charity said. "Children's rights to food, shelter and health must be maintained in such circumstances."

## Boxing safety

Robert Atkins, the sports minister, is to meet the British Boxing Board of Control and Peter Hamlyn, the neurosurgeon treating Michael Watson, the boxer who suffered brain injuries, in London on Wednesday to explore moves to make the sport safer. Watson, who is still on a ventilator, was reported yesterday to be in a stable condition. Mr Atkins wants to improve medical supervision at fights.

## Chain reaction

Town hall staff in Gloucester are being paid 15p a mile for getting on their bicycles as part of a scheme by the city council to encourage people to leave the car at home. Under the scheme staff will be able to get interest free loans to buy bicycles. A spokesman said: "It will save us money in the long run because we will save on the mileage rates paid to staff for using their cars on council business."



## Funding for Aids 'linked to false forecasts'

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE government is spending more than £200 million a year on Aids, although the epidemic is much less serious than was predicted when funding decisions were taken, according to a report sent to ministers.

It suggests that costs are certain to rise, but that there is too little research into how the money is being spent or how effective the investment has been. The report also claims that the government was persuaded to fund Aids prevention, treatment and research largely by what have turned out to be pessimistic and deeply flawed predictions of the scale of the epidemic.

Already £600 million has been committed to what remains a rare disease. Health department statistics issued last week show that since 1982, when the first three cases were reported, 4,977 people have contracted Aids, of whom 2,901 have died.

Three years ago, a government advisory committee forecast that by 1992 there would be between 10,000 and 30,000 sufferers. At the beginning of last year another group cut the projection by more than half, but even its upper forecasts now look exaggerated.

Some ministers are asking if too much money was devoted too soon to Aids projects. They hope, but have little evidence, that the effect has been to curb the epidemic and provide a strong foundation for essential long-term treatment, care, prevention and research programmes.

The report, published last month by the public health and policy department of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and funded by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, suggests that in response to public alarm, lobbying by Aids specialists and pressure groups, and flawed forecasting by researchers, the government allocated the money while taking too little trouble to ensure that it was well spent.

The report's author is Alastair Gray, a research associate in health economics at Wolfson College, Oxford. He says that only eight per cent of the funding is devoted to containing and preventing the spread

of the disease, while more than 70 per cent is spent on hospital and community health services for those already affected.

The report shows how figures based on "meagre evidence or fragile assumptions" were widely circulated and quoted in estimating the likely costs of the epidemic. Those costs exploded from £500,000 in 1986, to £9.3 million in 1987, £72.2 million in 1988, £119.3 million in 1989, £191.5 million in 1990, and £203.2 million in the year ending in March of this year, according to Dr Gray.

He suggests that little is known about the effectiveness or cost-effectiveness of prevention campaigns. The increasing number of people with Aids in the years ahead — at least 15,000 are known today to be HIV-positive — will compel health services and other agencies to ensure they are providing the most cost-effective types of care available, he says.

Dr Gray said: "As the epidemic progresses, the number of economic issues it raises are multiplying. The costs of treating Aids are expanding, as is the range of care and treatment on offer."

The report quotes Professor Michael Adler, of the Middlesex Hospital in central London, as saying in December 1988 that providing drugs and treatment could cost up to £1 billion a year in 1992 for an estimated 16,000 to 40,000 Aids patients, and that a further £468 million in 1992 might be needed to treat 100,000 to 300,000 people with HIV infection.

A colleague of Professor Adler said: "When concern about Aids was at a peak, nobody could forecast accurately what lay ahead. Rather than be complacent it was far wiser to be pessimistic. These are still early days, and complacency is still extremely dangerous."

Dr Gray said yesterday: "More by luck than good judgment, the government probably has got the current Aids budget about right, but mistakes have been made by just about everybody."

*Economic Aspects of Aids and HIV Infection in the UK* (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT; £6)



Innovative outfits by Betty Jackson, Arabella Pollen and Helen Storey (pictured left to right) set the scene for a new era in British fashion in a series of shows this weekend. The new stars of the British fashion industry will be announced tonight at a gala awards ceremony that closes a weekend of shows, most of which were held in the

## Style on a broad canvas

fashion tent city that has sprung up in the Duke of York's barracks in the King's Road, southwest London (Liz Smith writes). British designers can no longer be criticised for lack of professionalism, as they were a

decade ago. But although many of the designers who invested up to £100,000 to put on a show forgot to provide those essential ingredients for a successful collection — originality and desirability — there were

exceptions, including Roland Klein, Arabella Pollen, Tomasz Starzewski, Workers For Freedom, Nicole Farhi and Jean Muir. Ms Pollen's country and western rhythm ran successfully throughout her show from the multi-

striped Indian blanket jackets and pretty gingham full-skirted frocks to evening separates. Betty Jackson's ladylike collection successfully launched the new long skirt, while Helen Storey, nominated in the Most Innovative Designer category at tonight's awards, was resourceful in her search for original, inexpensive fabrics.

## Catwalk is going out of fashion

By RAY CLARKE AND LIZ SMITH

SOME of the world's highest paid models fly into London today to take part in the fashion awards but they are accepting cut-price fees.

British fashion designers have never been able to afford the £5,000 that Linda Evangelista, from Canada, earns for a show. Tonight she will be taking home a much reduced £1,000 for modelling about ten outfits.

According to the fashion world, it is a sign of the recession-hit times. In Milan shows were using an average of 16 models against 25 in previous years. Observers believe that the stringent British attitude is set to take over.

Jasper Conran does not believe in paying models high prices to wear his clothes: in fact he does not use models at all. He fits all his designs for the actress Katarina Boorman, his sister-in-law. He says he is "very tired" of models who charge a fortune for stomping up and down the catwalk.

The high fees add up to high price tags on designer clothes in the shops. This is what the models cost: Evangelista, Naomi Campbell, Claudia Schiffer and Cindy Crawford: £5,000; Christy Turlington, Helena Christensen and Yasmeen Ghauri: £4,000; and Karen Mulder: £2,000.

## Enquiry after siege man killed

By PETER DAVENPORT

AN ENQUIRY into the fatal shooting of a gunman by police began yesterday amid concern that the man had recently been released on bail by a court while facing firearms charges.

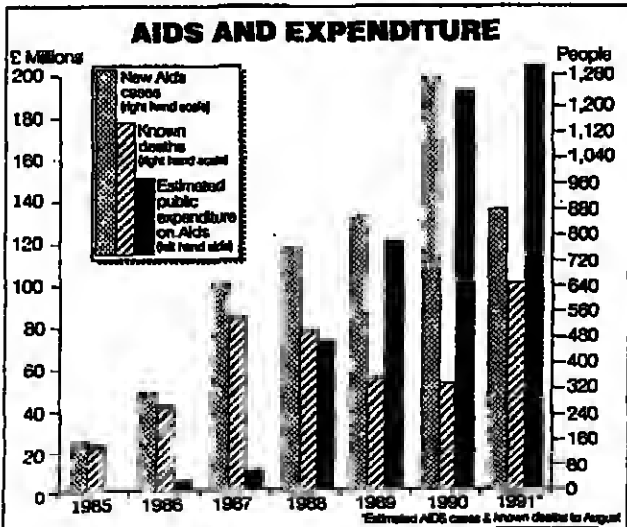
Derek Wallbanks, aged 40, who had convictions for manslaughter and the attempted murder of a policeman, was shot dead after a seven hour siege on Tyneside on Saturday. It emerged yesterday that he had been arrested on June 14 for conspiracy to rob and firearms offences and was remanded in custody to appear before Newcastle magistrates on September 4.

He was given bail on condition that he reported daily to police in his home town of Consett, Co Durham, lived with his adoptive parents and observed a night curfew. On September 12 he broke the conditions and went on the run.

He was traced to Brunswick Village, north of Newcastle, where the siege began.

Yesterday Richard Coyle, vice chairman of the Police Federation, said it was outrageous that Wallbanks should have been granted bail.

In 1947 Wallbanks was jailed for five years for attempting to a constable and in 1982 was sentenced to 14 years for the manslaughter of a taxi driver in Epping Forest.



## Thames voices optimism

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THAMES Television executives were confident last night that they would regain their lucrative ITV franchise when the Independent Television Commission announces the results of the Channel 3 auction on Wednesday.

Despite widespread industry opinion that Thames has lost out to Carlton Communications, which has most certainly submitted a higher cash bid, Thames executives believe they will beat Carlton on grounds of quality programming and management expertise. "A lot of people have written us off too early," Richard Dunn, Thames' chief executive, said yesterday.

Thames, which delivered a scathing critique of Carlton's programme proposals to the commission several months ago, said yesterday that it was likely its rival had failed to cross the quality threshold. But a Carlton spokesman said his company "remains confident about the quality of its bids". Carlton is also bidding against TVS, which is seen as vulnerable on the grounds that it might have overbid.

## The burghers who want to end it all

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

IN ONE of the few recorded cases of municipal euthanasia, a town council is hoping to have itself abolished.

All 14 members of the council at Horley, Surrey, were elected last May on a manifesto that contained a single promise: to abolish the council and throw themselves out of office as quickly as possible. They argued that poll tax payers in the town were paying twice for council facilities provided by both the town council and the local borough of Reigate and Banstead.

A desire to reduce poll tax bills and impatience with municipal duplication was credited with sweeping the 14 independents to victory, unseating Conservatives who had run the town council since 1974. Once in office, however, the independents found things were not as simple as they had expected.

Terry O'Neill, chairman of the recreation committee, said they first wrote to Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, who told them they should contact the borough council, which would pass their request for extinction to the

local government boundary commission. The borough council told them it wanted time to consider the financial implications of abolition, and suggested carrying out a parish survey of the whole area.

Then, as if things were not complicated enough, someone suggested leaving the whole affair to the new local government commission, which will next year launch a fundamental review of local government structures. None of that cut much ice with the independents. Mr O'Neill said: "The borough council is just dragging its feet and wasting time. We wanted it all to be over by now, but it looks as though it could take years."

His suggestion that the Tories, who control the borough, were delaying a decision in the hope of winning back the town council at the next election, was dismissed as nonsense by Richard Bennet, Conservative leader of the borough council. "We need to examine the whole thing very closely. We cannot just take over the town council's facilities without risking charge capping."

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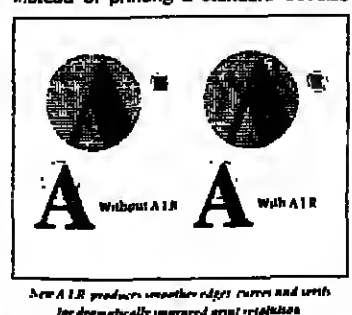
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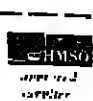
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NATURE OF BUSINESS

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# UK chess prodigy impresses Russians

**By RAYMOND KEENE**  
**CHess CORRESPONDENT**

**Bright eyes:** Gavin starts another day at school with a chess poser from *The Times*

**Over 6m  
out of  
work since  
last year**

**By PHILIP BASSETT**  
**INDUSTRIAL EDITOR**

Survey evidence from the Confederation of British Industry suggests that pay settlements are continuing to decline.

# It's mine



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## Pupils confused by schools TV

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

Forty per cent of the children said that black and white signified the past, 26 per cent that it was real life or documentary while 10 per cent said it meant that the television

□ Schools still tend to see mathematics and science as boys' subjects while girls study the arts and languages, according to a survey today by the Equal Opportunities Commission. As a result girls and boys go into different jobs with women receiving low quality training for low paid jobs, primarily clerical, sales or personal services.

Education, page 26


## Mellor offers musical refuge

By MICHAEL HORSNELL.

The couple arrived in

concerts six months ago

long line of renowned Russian composers who have settled in the west, including Alfred Schnittke, 56, to Hamburg, Edison Denisov, 62, to Switzerland, Sofia Gubsidulina, 59, Rodion Khchedrin, 58, and Valentin Silvestrov, 54, to Germany.



**Piersa:** anxious about

**anxious about the health of children:**

# Turkeys plug into the grid

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

support more than five more stations powered by the same fuel.

ice concern that the project might lead to unsavory armadas.

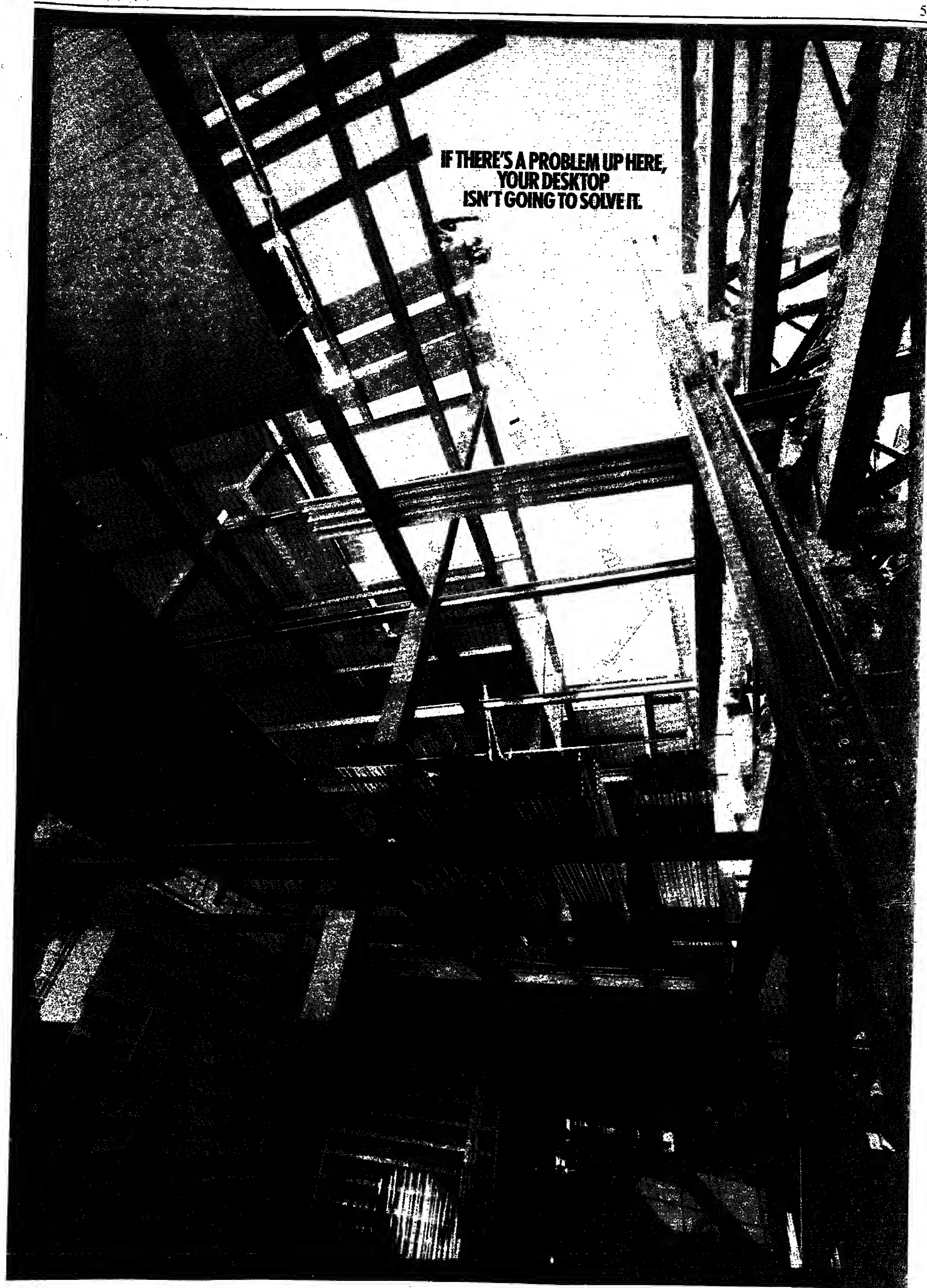


Over 6m  
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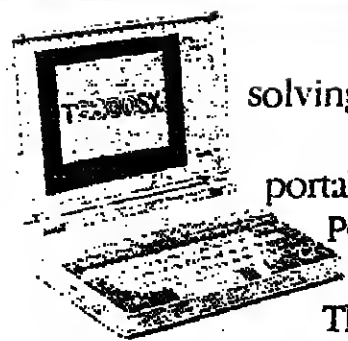
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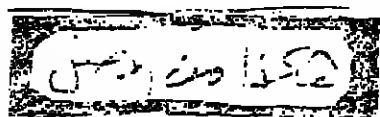
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The Children Act comes into force today. The Times studies the effect on families and the judiciary

## Radical reforms test ground on path to single family court

By FRANCES GIBB  
LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Children Act 1989 is the most sweeping and significant reform of the law on children this century, abolishing concepts such as custody and access and bringing in a new notion of parental responsibility for all parents, whether married or not.

The system, which will deal with all children's cases, is a testing ground for what could be a full-blown family court, dealing with all law on families and divorce. Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, told *The Times* he has indicated that if the new system works well, its scope might be extended to other family law.

From today, all law on children is brought into a single statute, which will be applied by specially trained judges and magistrates sitting in what amounts to an embryo family court. The three tiers — magistrates' court, county court and high court — from now on all have the same jurisdiction. Cases can be switched up and down between the different levels according to complexity.

The Lord Chancellor would not say when the government would bring forward its own white paper for a reform of the divorce laws.

He said, however, that the court structure coming into effect today was a "good way forward" when it came to looking at the rest of the family law.

"It might be thought, and this is by way of example, that matrimonial injunctions such as in domestic violence cases were not suitable to be dealt with at the level of magistrates' courts. If those were applied to the new court structure they could be allocated to the appropriate level for their complexity, he said.

Lord Mackay emphasised that any new system must be tried and tested before it was extended. However, divorce law reform in a way that tried to embrace the differing views held was an "urgent" issue, he said.

He also indicated that an aim in any reform would be to divert resources "from unnecessary and complicated litigation" to conciliation, in which couples are helped to sort out arrangements amicably outside the court room.

Lord Mackay rejected as unfounded concerns about the workload of the county courts, which will be handling some care cases for the first time. At present, he said, there were 12,000 care cases a year. It is estimated that under the new system, 75 per cent will be dealt with by magistrates. Of the rest, 18 per cent will probably go to the county court and some 7 per cent to the High Court.

On concerns about inadequate funding for the new act, he pointed out that local authorities' budgets were being increased.

He rejected the view that the new notion of "parental responsibility" in the act, in which both parents will share in decisions on a child's future, will lead to delay. There was a duty on courts and lawyers to avoid delays, he said.

Leading article, page 15



Law for the young: the act spells out parental responsibilities and the care and custody of children



## Stricter controls could be waived

By JILL SHERMAN  
SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

BOARDING SCHOOLS

THE government is expected to amend regulations to the Children Act to ensure that independent schools with a small number of boarders are exempt from some of the new stringent regulations covering children's homes. The changes, which follow lobbying from independent schools, could be pushed through swiftly, without the normal three-month consultation period.

Under the act, every school with fewer than 50 boarders will have to register as a children's home and pay a registration fee of up to £3,000. Social services departments will be able to inspect all private boarding schools, but those classified as children's homes face stricter controls.

The Independent Schools Joint Council has been campaigning to get the regulations changed so that the 150 or so schools affected would not have to register as homes. Dr Arthur Hearden, the council's general secretary, said he feared that parents would be particularly concerned if schools were classified as there was an inference that children had nowhere else to go.

Health department officials are understood to have drafted amendments to certain regulations covering children's homes to exempt some schools.

Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, said last week that she had asked local authorities to be "practical and flexible" about implementing the changes in schools. However, she added: "There are too many cases where children have been and still are neglected and abused in boarding schools, often the smaller ones."

Under the act, any private boarding school faces closure if it falls below the required standards.

## Grandparents fight for rights

A GRANDMOTHER and grandfather in Avon will be one of the first couples to lodge an application under the Children Act to seek regular contact with their grandson aged six (Frances Gibb writes).

David Burrows, their solicitor, said: "The parents are separated and are being difficult about it. Under the act, the court is obliged to ask the child what he wants. The grandparents will have much greater rights."

The case is one of many which solicitors throughout England and Wales have been preparing to lodge today to reap the full benefits of the new legislation. At present, grandparents can go to court only if divorce proceedings between the parents have started, or they must go through the complicated route of seeking care and control through wardship.

They can now apply at any time to seek either contact with a grandchild or

## Minister rebuts charity protests

THE government has denied claims by five big charities that local councils do not have the resources to implement the Children Act (Jill Sherman writes).

Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, said expenditure on social services should be up by 23 per cent this year after rises in local authority standard spending assessments. Money had also been set aside for training social workers and other professionals involved in child care.

Mrs Bottomley conceded, however, that no money had been set aside specifically for the Children Act — apart from £5.7 million for the new guardians appointed by the courts to investigate children's circumstances. She also made clear that councils could implement the act in stages, with provision for children leaving care and services for disabled children taking longer than others aspects. Barnardo's, the National

### RESOURCES

Children's Home, the Children's Society, the NSPCC and Save the Children, all of whom support the objectives of the new legislation, claim that local authorities will be unable to meet their new responsibilities due to lack of funds.

Roger Singleton, director of Barnardo's, said: "The Children Act is long on commitments but short on cash. The definition of children in need is too dependent on how much money local authorities have left in the kitty." Probation officers worried about funding will say today that the act will run into difficulties unless cash is set aside for their extra duties.

A survey carried out by the Association of Directors of Social Services showed that nearly half their local authority departments had no policy for helping young people leave care.

## Police abandon car chase

A car chase which began with a raid on a sports shop in Exeter, Devon, ended 80 miles and three counties later when officers abandoned the pursuit for fear of endangering lives, police said yesterday.

Up to four police cars followed the stolen Rover saloon towards the M5 at speeds reaching 135mph after the raid on Saturday morning. The car headed back through heavy rain towards Bristol, where it had been stolen.

After the car left the motorway at Weston-super-Mare, Avon, and sped along the A370 towards Bristol city centre, police ended the 45-minute chase.

### Fire deaths

Leslie Meakins, aged three, and his 18-month-old sister Leanna died in a fire at their council house in Brook Street, Colchester, Essex, yesterday morning, which police say began in the backroom where the children were playing. Their mother, Joanna, aged 21, was taken to hospital suffering from shock.

### Dogged rescue

Tweed, a Lakeland terrier trapped for three days in a rabbit warren near Scarborough, North Yorkshire, was dug out alive by firemen after his owner heard barking.

### Tight fit

Britain's smallest fire engine, the two-man Mule, has been brought in to negotiate the streets of Polperro, Cornwall, which, often less than 5ft wide, are too narrow for full-sized engines.

### Driver held

A man aged 18 was being questioned by Avon police after a four-day hunt which began when a stolen Morris 1000 crashed and its driver took a shotgun from a farmer at Winscombe, near Weston-super-Mare, Avon.

### Premium Bonds

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bond prize draw are: £100,000, number 177 664253, from Leicester (value of holding £1,098); £50,000, 1755 719452, Surrey (£100); £25,000, 357B 689140, Sheffield (£551).

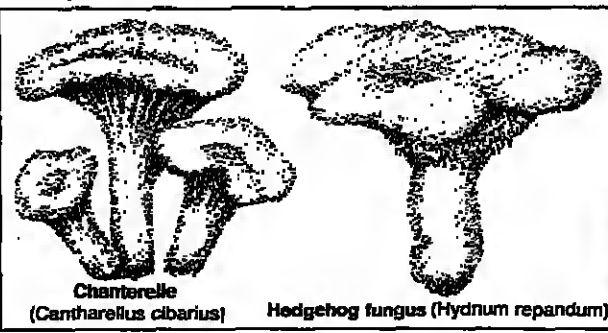
## Mycologists search for vanishing mushrooms

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY  
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

GATHER ye while ye may for concern is growing that a serious decline in wild mushrooms in continental Europe may also affect Britain.

Alarming reductions in the diversity and abundance of mushroom species in The Netherlands and Germany have prompted mycologists — fungus specialists — to begin the first systematic survey of British mushrooms and toadstools. The preliminary report on 60 of the 4,000 species, completed early this year but so far unpublished, shows that a third are in decline, and four or five probably extinct.

A recent paper in *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, entitled *Mass Extinction of European Fungi*, revealed that the number of mushroom species collected per year on over 8,000 forays in Germany's Saarland declined by nearly 60 per cent between 1970 and 1985. In The Netherlands, the number of



Chanterelle (Cantharellus cibarius) Hedgehog fungus (Hydnum repandum)

species collected per foray in the 1980s was only about half that of the first half of the century. A similar picture prevails in central European countries such as Czechoslovakia and Austria.

In response to such trends, Britain's mycologists decided to look at the UK position, and were shocked. Bruce Ing, conservation officer for the British Mycological Society, said: "As soon as we started investigating, we found exactly the same pattern in Britain."

In preparation for its projected atlas of British fungi, the society this year drew up distribution maps of 60 species and found evidence for the decline of 20. "There is a lot of concern, and we feel we should be examining a lot more species with much more vigour than before," Dr Ing said.

He stressed that the potential consequences went far beyond the loss of a tasty morsel. "We are not just truffle hunters. We want to make the scientific community aware of the importance of fungi to ecosystems," he said.

Many of the mushrooms thought to be threatened, the mycorrhizal types, exist in a close and essential relationship with the roots of trees, exchanging nutrients with them. Their disappearance would be a threat to woodlands in general.

Explanations of the European decline range from acid rain (the favourite) and global warming, to habitat loss, but British experts say more information is needed. The British Mycological Society will produce another 100 distribution maps next year and encourage universities to carry out research.

However, dedicated amateurs can also make a contribution. Rita Cook, a retired Cheshire teacher and mushroom enthusiast, has launched a recording scheme for the North-West with a grant from the British Ecological Society and help from Liverpool Museum. This autumn 300 amateur naturalists will be carrying her checklist of species.

She said: "In this country we tend to be afraid of eating wild mushrooms so we haven't done any intensive recording with conservation in mind, and it's time that we did."



Groundwork: Rita Cook finds an Amanita Muscaria

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# Spirit of communism poised to pounce on new Soviet order



Sobchak: taking on communist advisers

THE old Soviet order has truly turned upside down when *Pravda* proclaims, as it did last week, that the Communist party was "the quintessence of the totalitarian state, the monster which suppressed everything and everybody without exception". Good riddance, continued the commentary in the Kremlin's old house organ, which converted after August's abortive coup to the democratic cause, without relinquishing that austere Victorian tone.

## Charles Bremner in Moscow studies attempts by the old Communist party *apparatchiks* to hold on to power by regrouping under new banners

comparing with 23 per cent at the start of 1990. However, another poll this week showed that 40 per cent believed communists would regain the levers of power in some form.

Indeed, the spirit of the vast machine lingers on in a multitude of ways and, in the view of some reformers, could make a come-back. Lev Ponomarev, a leader of the Democratic Russia movement, said: "It is absolutely wrong to say that we have put an end to the communist

sourly that the only thing that has changed is that the *apparatchiks* have switched buildings and hats.

Even in Moscow and St Petersburg, Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, and Anatoli Sobchak, St Petersburg's crusading mayor, have surrounded themselves with former communist executives, to the dismay of non-party reformers. It was inevitable that Russia's new governors would draw on the old network of high administrators, simply because they need their talent and experience just as the bolsheviks took on tsarist high functionaries and secret police officers.

Edward Shevardnadze, the former foreign minister and party boss, sees nothing wrong in this. There were

many talented people in the party, he says. "They should be able to continue to work while we are moving towards a new sort of society without confrontation, without victims, bloodletting, without civil war."

However, Mr Shevardnadze has given a warning that hardliners could use discontent to make another grab for power. Among those hoping to continue in employment are the tens of thousands of political officers, the old red commissars, attached in the armed forces. They are signing up as psychological counsellors, a newly-created post.

While the old party's activities are still suspended, die-hard believers have started organising new groups, rang-

ing from the orthodox Leninist "Unity" to the reformist Communists of Russia of Roy Medvedev, the former dissident historian. The reformist group claims the backing of nearly half the deputies in the Russian parliament and President Gorbachev's support.

Mr Medvedev thinks there is a big base for a strong new Marxist movement among the eight million in Russia who still belonged to the communists. Even three million members would make such a party far bigger than any other, he says.

The new democrats of Moscow, particularly those pushing hardest for a completely free market, are sure that Mr Gorbachev still believes in "socialism".

According to Konstantin Borovoy, the head of the new commodity exchange and a member of Mr Gorbachev's business council, the Soviet leader remains a true communist at heart.

If the old apparatchiks ever attempt a come-back, they will have no shortage of funds, at least according to reports and rumours circulating in Moscow, as investigators scour the world, hunting down "the party's gold". Mr Gorbachev says there was nothing illegal in the party's funding and denies knowledge of any "mafia" connection. He wants the courts to decide the fate of the party's wealth, which is already being fast distributed as spoils by Mr Yeltsin and the other new rulers.

## Gorbachev calls on republics to back new political union

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

President Gorbachev has rejected the idea of a purely economic union and indicated that he hopes to salvage some form of political union between Soviet republics.

Looking tired and occasionally at an uncharacteristic loss for words, Mr Gorbachev said in a television interview that the redrafted Union Treaty on political union should be signed at the same time as the economic treaty which is due to be concluded in the next week. "If we do not decide the fate of the state," he said, "there will be no stability and this cannot but affect the economy."

Mr Gorbachev also attacked the idea voiced by a senior Russian official that Russia should seek economic independence. Some, he said, seek a "soft, weak union in which Russia can separate itself off eventually from the other republics and become a flourishing state by itself". But, he added, "what union

can there be without Russia? What would happen to the millions of people, Russians, in other republics, in Kazakhstan, the Ukraine?"

He was equally adamant that the Ukraine, whose leaders have expressed serious misgivings about both an economic and a political treaty, would come around to joining a new union. Almost as though the August coup had not happened, Mr Gorbachev said: "We cannot break up, we must share the same space and co-operate with each other. That is the new union. I can't conceive of the union without the Ukrainians. I am sure that the Ukrainians and Russians, everyone who lives there, will come to the same conclusion."

Mr Gorbachev's passionate insistence on the need to preserve — in practice, to restore — a political union echoed his threat two weeks ago, to resign if the union disintegrated. It also sets him apart from several of his advisers. At the State Council meeting on Friday, his economic adviser, Grigori Yavlinsky, said that priority should be given to the economic agreement. A political treaty, he said, was much more complicated and would take too much time at present.

In Saturday's interview, Mr Gorbachev also revealed the confused state of thinking on economic reform. Stressing the gravity of food shortages, he said that real economic reform could not begin until provision of food was "reliable". While saying nothing about private land ownership as such, he spoke of the need to give peasants "a real interest" in increasing agricultural production. Whole branches of the economy, he said, should be transferred to

providing equipment and consumer goods for the rural areas, so that the money earned by peasants had some worth. He spoke of setting up special committees to decide the allocation of land.

Some questions seemed designed to give the Soviet leader an opportunity to justify his six years in office. To a suggestion that he had been too soft on the conservative opposition, Mr Gorbachev said: "I saw it as my task to bring society to the state where coups were destined to fail." A suggestion that perestroika had been ill-conceived elicited from Mr Gorbachev a bitter comment on the system which brought him to power. "I know that system from the inside, in all its rottenness and amorality, a system which undermined nations, which gave people no air to breathe, our society any prospect of opening up."

On the possibility that the winter could see social disruption or even another coup, he was cautious. "Society must hold out," he said. "No pursuit will succeed if we advance rapidly. But if we do no more than run on the spot, then people will say: 'Out you go' — then anything can happen."

President Gorbachev also gave a promise that he and Russian leader, Boris Yeltsin, would appear live on Soviet television to answer viewers' questions, as they had done for a US television audience after the coup. "There will be no questions that the president will not answer," Mr Gorbachev pledged. "And if disagreements emerge — that is natural. But we need the support of the people."

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Leading article, page 15



Dog's life: Brigitte Bardot kissing one of the 56 inmates of the Condé-sur-Escaut shelter for dogs now facing closure by French authorities. She urged their adoption

## Germans fail to end race attacks

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

SENIOR politicians from Germany's main parties described as unwelcome the only plan agreed for dealing with the upsurge of xenophobic violence against foreigners at the weekend.

With the Klu Klux Klan reported to be recruiting and organising members in both east and west Germany, police have pressed for more manpower as the only way to bring the wave of violence under control. Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat (CDU) chancellor, continues to call vainly for a change in the constitution which would stop anyone entering Germany from a country where there is no political persecution. "We must not stand idly by and watch the asylum laws being abused," the chancellor said on Saturday before denouncing the "fools and criminals" responsible for attacking foreigners. "Many have lived here for a long time and we owe our prosperity in part to their hard work," he said.

His plea for tolerance, however, received far less publicity than the announcement by Friedrich Ost, the CDU chairman of the Bundestag's economic committee, that each of the half million asylum-seekers in Germany is costing 15,000 marks (£3,000) a year. These inevitably provocative figures mean that asylum seekers are now costing six billion marks a year. With taxpayers already complaining about increased contributions to pay for unification, the size of the bill to look after foreigners is bound to stoke resentment and provide tacit support for skinhead attacks on foreign hostels.

The plan, agreed last week, which was meant to halve the numbers arriving, has run into serious opposition even though it was agreed by the leaders of all the main parties. The idea was to hold all asylum seekers in well-protected camps while vetting procedures were being speeded up to sort out the genuine cases before expelling economic refugees. Some of the most serious objections came from Bavaria, where a third of all the refugees are being housed.

## UK warms to energy tax

By GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE government confirmed at the weekend that it has no objection to the principle of a European energy tax. The EC commission is suggesting an EC-wide tax equivalent to \$10 (£5.65) per barrel of oil which would be designed to cut CO2 emissions and thus fight global warming.

EC environment ministers meeting in Amsterdam over the weekend were shown a draft of the Brussels commission's plans in detail and none of the 12 governments objected. "It's a turning point in environment policy," Carlo Ripa di Meana, the EC's environment commissioner, said afterwards. "There was no objection whatsoever."

Since the commission's proposals were first unveiled to loud protests from European industry, which fears unsustainable rises in costs and prices, Whitehall has signalled that the government has no objection to principle to an EC tax and that the formal proposal will be carefully inspected for any possible bias against British industry. Finance ministers will have the last word on the tax and a decision to accept it will have to be unanimous.

Meanwhile EC social affairs ministers are set to clash in Luxembourg today over whether Sunday working should be banned. Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg and

The Netherlands will press for a Sunday working ban which they have in their own countries in new legislation regulating working time throughout the community.

The idea of a Sunday-working ban was not included in the European Commission's original proposal, which seeks to impose a minimum resting time for all workers. "The word Sunday does not appear in the text. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday it's the same to us," one EC official said. Member states are seeking to lay down a maximum 48-hour average working week rather than specify a minimum resting time as the commission wants.

## G24 nations snub IMF over arms cuts order

FROM REUTER IN BANGKOK

DEVELOPING nations told the International Monetary Fund this weekend that it had no business ordering them to cut military spending.

A statement on Saturday approved by finance ministers of the Group of 24 developing nations told the IMF and the World Bank that they should not get involved "in issues beyond their strict economic and financial mandate". The G24 promotes the interests of the developing world in its relations with the fund and the World Bank.

The statement was a clear snub to Michel Camdessus, the International Monetary Fund managing director, who

has repeatedly called for cuts in military spending both by industrial and developing nations. M Camdessus said on Thursday that if big military spenders brought their arms spending down to the world average of 4.5 per cent of gross domestic product "the savings... would be of the order of magnitude of \$140 billion (£82 billion)".

Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa are the only two developing regions that spend less on armaments than the world average. At the other extreme, Middle Eastern nations spend more than 10 per cent of economic output on military hardware.

The G7 leading industrialised nations, whom Lenin would have described aptly as the executive committee of the international bourgeoisie, do not expect to be stood up in favour of South Koreans. In Mr Gorbachev's case, the ordering of priorities was especially surprising. After the Soviet coup attempt he was removed from his post as a suspected communist sympathiser, but he was reinstated partly in response to pressure from the Western banks.

Mr Yavlinsky, who managed to arrive earlier, had a better excuse for his delay. He was detained in Moscow by the negotiations on a new inter-republican treaty.

Western officials admitted that the G7's decision to send yet another delegation to Moscow before parting with any money was motivated partly by their lack of confidence in the interlocutors Moscow had sent to Bangkok.

Moscow mission, page 1  
Economic view, page 23

Chief's meet  
Vienna — General Colin Powell and General Vladimir Lobov, the American and Soviet armed forces chiefs of staff, have met for the first time on the sidelines of a seminar reviewing military doctrine, organised here by the 38-state Conference on Co-operation and Security in Europe. (AFP)

Parties rejected  
Bishkek — Askar Akayev, the reformist president of Kirgizia, said that his unopposed re-election over the weekend would hasten the introduction of democracy and a market economy into his Central Asian republic. (AP)

Cypriot march  
Nicosia — Hundreds of Greek-Cypriot refugees from northern Cyprus tried to march on the Turkish-occupied town of Morphou but were stopped by Greek-Cypriot police and UN peacekeeping forces. Police used barbed wire to stop them advancing towards their former homes behind Turkish lines. (Reuters)

Tourist remains  
Auckland — New Zealand police have confirmed that remains found in North Island hush are those of Sven Urban Hoglin, a Swedish tourist who disappeared two years ago. Last December David Tamihare was convicted of sexually torturing and murdering him and his Swedish girlfriend, Heidi Paakkonen. (Reuters)

Venice flooded  
Venice — The canals of Venice spilled over their banks inundating about 40 per cent of Venice's historic centre as a strong sirocco blew the Adriatic higher into the Venetian lagoon. The high tide, or *acqua alta*, left tourists wading barefoot in St Mark's Square. Experts forecast more flooding. (AP)

## Storm clouds darken Columbus voyage into history

FROM FRANK SMITH IN LISBON AND PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

AS AMERICANS prepare to mark the increasingly contentious anniversary of Christopher Columbus's discovery of their continent today, three replicas of 15th century Spanish ships set sail for the New World yesterday in a re-enactment of his 1492 voyage of discovery.

Waived by Crown Prince Felipe of Spain, the Santa Maria, Nina, and Pinta sailed from the port of Huelva for the Canary Islands from where they will make for Puerto Rico and America. The voyage — the official, but not the only attempt to recreate history 500 years later — will take between 30 and 45 days. Columbus set sail on August 3, 1492 and on October 12 landed on a Caribbean island later named Hispaniola.

But to the charges against Columbus — that he was an

imperialist, a racist, a militarist, and did not in any case "discover" America — is now added the suggestion that he was neither Italian (Genoa claims him) nor Spanish, but Portuguese.

Augusto Mascarenhas Bar-



Columbus: now even his nationality is in doubt

reto, a Portuguese author claims: "I have known in my bones, since I was a schoolboy, that Columbus was Portuguese. Now I have proved it." In his book, *The Portuguese Columbus*, Dr Barreto says Columbus was the bastard son of a Portuguese prince, and that he was sent to Spain as a secret agent of the King of Portugal. The author has devoted the past 20 years to researching genealogies, correspondence and, most telling of all, notes allegedly signed in cabbalistic code by Columbus himself.

According to Dr Barreto, Columbus was none other than Salvador Fernandes Zarco, the illegitimate son of Prince Fernando and nephew to King John II of Portugal. Columbus/Zarco, having been trained in the famous school established by his great-uncle,

Henry the Navigator, was then dispatched to Spain by his royal relatives to infiltrate the enemy court. His mission was to divert the Spaniards west across the Atlantic and protect Portugal's secret that the only route to the Indies was around the Cape of Good Hope.

Fascinated by the heroic tales of the Portuguese discoverers of the 15th and 16th centuries, Dr Barreto turned his hand to history in the 1960s and, since then, has been engaged in an epic voyage around the figure of Columbus. "It makes no sense if Columbus was Italian. How possibly could the son of a Genoese taverner have been received at court, let alone sailed across the Atlantic and discovered America?" he says.

But at the headquarters of the Portuguese Discoveries Committee its president, Vas-

co Graca Moura, was scathing about Barreto and his book. "This is the work of a madman. Pure asinine fantasy!" he told me, angrily.

The Discoveries Committee is an official government organisation and its members seem to have spent most of their time writing books to disprove his thesis. No fewer than five publications have appeared this year alone, all of them ridiculing "The Portuguese Columbus". Dr Graca Moura has written one himself.

The Italians, meanwhile, have struck back, claiming that Columbus was definitely from Genoa, and that his voyage of discovery to America was mainly financed and encouraged not by Isabel of Spain but by Pope Innocent VIII. Ruggero Marino, a noted

journalist and historian, and author of *Christopher Columbus and the Pope betrayed*, points out that Innocent VIII, who died a week before Columbus set off, was a native of Genoa, and probably knew Columbus and his family. He suggests that the story of the discovery of the New World was "hispanicised" by Innocent VIII's successor, Alexander VI, who was a Spaniard. According to Signor Marino, it was Alessandro Geraldini, brother of the papal nuncio to the Spanish court, who persuaded Isabel to lend her support to the expedition.

Moreover, a great deal of money was contributed by Francesco Pinelli, a nephew of the Pope, and further funds reached Columbus through Luis de Santangel, described as "receiver of ecclesiastical incomes in Aragon".



## US steps up pressure over peace talks

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

JAMES Baker, the American Secretary of State, yesterday began the eighth leg of his marathon effort to convene a Middle East peace conference, as tensions rose in the region.

Western sources said that even if Mr Baker was unable to overcome all the obstacles during meetings in Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Israel, he was likely to recommend issuing invitations to the conference, due to open in Europe by October 31. One official said: "The State Department thinking is that none of the parties would be willing to face international opprobrium as the side which failed to attend talks hosted jointly by Washington and Moscow."

The view that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached broad agreement was reinforced by yesterday's announcement that Mr Baker would meet Boris Pankin, the Soviet foreign minister, in Jerusalem on Friday. American officials hope that by then the Soviet Union will have agreed to restore diplomatic relations with Israel, broken in 1967 and withheld in an attempt to persuade the Israeli

government to agree to a conference.

The week will present Mr Baker with the most delicate diplomatic challenge of his career. There were angry statements in the Arab media yesterday about Israel's settlement policy, and embassies in the region were told to be on alert for terrorist attacks designed to sabotage the conference.

On Saturday, President Mubarak of Egypt met President Assad of Syria in Cairo, as part of an Arab drive to present a co-ordinated Arab stand during Mr Baker's trip. The official Syrian paper *al-Thawrah* later claimed that last week's occupation of Arab houses in east Jerusalem was the first of a series of Israeli moves to thwart the final round of the Baker mission.

But officials at the State Department were confident that the barrier of Palestinian representation could be surmounted after meetings in Washington last week between Mr Baker and a Palestinian delegation. Israel is adamant that those attending must have no overt links with the

Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Saturday's confirmation by King Hussein that Jordan would attend the conference was seen as evidence that negotiations would begin on the composition of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. The Palestinians have yet to deliver a clear assurance on the talks. But American officials believed that they would join such a delegation.

● Washington: American efforts to build a Gulf security alliance have stalled since Saudi wishes to develop a substantial army capable of large-scale offensive action. *The New York Times* reported yesterday (Martin Fletcher writes). Such an army would require American weaponry and training on a scale that President Bush is not ready to provide, the report said, and would alter the balance of Middle East power.

However, Washington is having to handle the negotiations with extreme delicacy because it is counting on Saudi support and co-operation during the forthcoming peace talks.



Poison alert: Genia Cohen, 65, of Israel's extremist Tehiya party. Police are holding six Arabs suspected of trying to poison her in hospital, where she was admitted for a wound sustained in settling Jews in Arab houses

### Western hostages

## UN visit boosts hopes of release

From MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN LARNACA

HOPES of a breakthrough in the foreign hostage problem in Lebanon were boosted last night with the arrival in the region of the United Nations hostage negotiator.

Giandomenico Picco arrived in Damascus after lengthy discussions at UN headquarters during the General Assembly with senior officials from Iran, Israel, Syria and Lebanon. These included Uri Lubrani, Israel's top hostage negotiator, and Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's foreign minister.

UN officials said that as a result of those talks, Signor Picco felt it worthwhile returning to the region. *The Iranian newspaper, Tehran Times*, reported that a western hostage, possibly an American, would be released soon.

Signor Picco, an Italian-born diplomat, made similar trips to the region shortly before the releases of John McCarthy, Edward Tracy and Jack Mann.

It has been nearly three weeks since the last western hostage, Mr Mann, was freed and the expected release a

week later of one of the five Americans, possibly Joseph Cicippio, never transpired. Mr Jihad last Sunday released a videotaped interview with the American journalist, Terry Anderson, who said "we can expect good news very soon".

Signor Picco has been at the centre of behind-the-scenes efforts to free the hostages since August, when McCarthy was released with a message to request the help of Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, in brokering a deal to exchange the westerners for Lebanese prisoners captured by Israel.

Israel is willing to comply provided it receives confirmation on the fate of several of its servicemen missing in Lebanon. It is particularly interested in British-born airman, Ron Arad, the only one almost certainly still alive.

Instead of the one-off overall exchange at first hoped for, the process has developed into a tortuous one, each step marked by Israeli and kidnappers' allegations of bad faith. Both insist it is the other side's turn to make the next move. Much of Signor Picco's task centres on creating face-saving ways out of the deadlock.

Last month, on the day Mr Mann was due to be freed, his kidnappers announced they had decided not to release him until Israel returned 20 more Lebanese prisoners. Five days later, the Revolutionary Justice Organisation mysteriously changed its mind, issuing a statement announcing Mr Mann would be freed and thanking the UN Secretary-General for his efforts. It made no mention of the 20 Lebanese prisoners.

Complicating matters further are signs that the kidnappers are in some disarray, with squabbling between the various groups over which should free the next hostage. Islamic Jihad, which released McCarthy, is keen to hurry it along but has been unwilling to release its two remaining hostages, Terry Waite, and the Scottish-born American academic, Thomas Sutherland.

Press reports from Beirut suggest that the kidnappers could soon be stripped of important backing with the withdrawal of Iran's 3,000 Revolutionary Guard corps from the eastern Bekaa Valley. Iran's late Ayatollah Khomeini sent Revolutionary Guards into Lebanon in 1982 to resist the Israeli invasion and to attempt to turn Lebanon into an Islamic Republic.

In 1983, the revolutionary guards formed Hezbollah, the cover organisation for kidnap groups which still hold eight western hostages. The Syrian-backed Lebanese government wants the revolutionary guards to withdraw to curb anti-Israeli guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon.

## Botha woos Peking

Johannesburg — R.F. "Pik" Botha, the South African foreign minister, recently made a secret visit to China as part of South Africa's attempts to build diplomatic ties with long-hostile countries, it was reported here yesterday.

Mr Botha held unannounced talks in Peking with his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, on a trip last week that included stops in Australia, New Zealand and Taiwan, the *Sunday Star* newspaper reported. Mr Botha said on his return on Saturday that he visited countries not listed on his itinerary, but refused to name them.

South Africa has built strong diplomatic and trade ties with Taiwan, but has not had any official contact with China for decades. The Star said South African businessmen have quietly been trading with China and the South African government was encouraging its efforts as part of a larger plan to build commercial ties throughout Asia.

President de Klerk's reforms and his pledge to end apartheid have allowed South Africa to quickly rebuild ties cut decades ago. Trade with Africa is growing rapidly and it has established diplomatic ties in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. (AP)

### Congress choice

Delhi — The Congress party chose Satish Sharma, a former Indian Airlines pilot and friend of Rajiv Gandhi, as its candidate for the Amethi constituency. The announcement came a day after the party had failed to persuade Gandhi's widow, Sonia, to run for her husband's seat. (AP)

### Pope's plea

Natal, Brazil — The Pope, starting a 10-day visit to Brazil, urged Brazilians to wipe out economic inequalities. Five per cent of the population control 40 per cent of earnings, while the poorest 30 per cent have access to four per cent, a recent study shows. (Reuters)

### Refugee threat

Hong Kong — Vietnamese boat people threatened violence in their camps here if Britain and Vietnam agreed to force them to return home. The warning came in a letter smuggled out of Whitehead detention centre, which houses 25,000 Vietnamese who do not qualify as genuine refugees. (Reuters)

### Rain queen

Bulawayo — Thousands of Zimbabweans in parched Matabeleland pleaded with the Queen to stay longer after rain coincided with her visit to Bulawayo. People cheered and the Queen said, "Here we are" when a torrential downpour suddenly started at the outset of her visit. (Reuters)

## Burmese tipped for peace prize

By MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

AUNG San Suu Kyi, the Burmese opposition leader, is strongly tipped as winner of this year's Nobel peace prize, to be announced in Oslo today.

*Aftenposten*, Norway's leading newspaper, said yesterday that she was a "strong candidate" and several other leading contenders appear convinced that she will be awarded the prize. Her victory would send a strong signal to Burma of world condemnation of the military junta that overthrew the elected government in 1990, imprisoned dozens of members of parliament and used widespread torture to maintain a brutal martial law regime.

Under house arrest in Burma, now officially renamed Myanmar, since July 1989, Daw Suu Kyi returned to her native country in 1988 from Oxford, where she taught politics. She is the daughter of one of Burma's independence heroes, Aung San, and is married to a British lecturer who now teaches at Harvard.

Human rights groups have recently stepped up their campaign against repression in Burma. Refugees have given graphic descriptions of torture and killings. Article 19, a British-based group campaigning against censorship, said even talking to foreigners is now considered a crime in Burma. One lawyer was given a 14-year sentence for giving a telephone interview to the BBC.

Amid a government campaign inciting hatred and

suspicion of all foreigners, thousands of writers, students and intellectuals have been imprisoned. No foreign visitors are allowed into the country.

Daw Suu Kyi has nevertheless appealed for compromise and non-violence. She would certainly face a vitriolic campaign of denunciation if she wins the prize, consisting of a gold medal, a diploma and a cheque for \$1 million (£588,000). But the regime would probably be



Suu Kyi: under house arrest since 1989

afraid to take further action against her.

This year more than 60 people and groups were nominated for the prize. They included the Salvation Army, said to be a close confidant of the Pope, President Bush, President Landsbergis of Lithuania, Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, and President Havel of Czechoslovakia. President Havel, however, is understood to have voted for Daw Suu Kyi.



## FROM TODAY, SHE'S ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY.

Today sees the introduction of the Children Act, the most significant reform concerning children this century. It is a law designed to deal with the wide range of circumstances that might affect their lives. It sets out to protect their interests when parents divorce or separate. It requires local authorities to support families when times are difficult. And, above all, it

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THE CHILDREN ACT. ACTING FOR THE GOOD OF CHILDREN



10/14/91



## Witnesses back sex claims against Bush court candidate

From Susan Ellicott in Washington

FOUR witnesses yesterday backed up allegations by a female law professor that Clarence Thomas, President Bush's Supreme Court nominee, had sexually harassed her.

Their testimony came as a panel of senators began a second week of televised hearings to decide whether to confirm Judge Thomas as a high court justice despite the allegations against him. The witnesses, two women and two men, all agreed that Anita Hill was "gracious and deeply religious" and had no ulterior motives. One witness, Sue Hirschauer, a former classmate, said Ms Hill had sounded depressed when she

told her of the alleged sexual advances.

Whatever the outcome of the Senate's vote tomorrow, the conflicting testimonies of Judge Thomas and his accuser have forced an uncomfortable airing of the taboos of sex and race. In an angry day-long rebuttal of each of Ms Hill's accusations, he attacked American society — and the white majority Senate panel in particular — for succumbing to racial stereotypes of black men's sexual behaviour. Many hangings of blacks this century, he noted, followed mob violence against innocent men who were given no trial.

By yesterday, Judge Thomas appeared to have helped himself after spending an entire day before the panel to angrily refute Ms Hill's allegations that he pressed her for dates when they worked together in the early 1980s, making lewd comments about her appearance and sexual history. An opinion poll for *The Washington Post/ABC News* showed that Americans were more likely by two to one to believe his side of the story, although women were inclined to side with Ms Hill. The judge's mentor and most prominent Republican supporter, Senator John Danforth of Missouri, said his protégé was "standing tall".

But Americans had more questions after a strong Republican counter-attack to Ms Hill's prim, composed and widely believed statements three days ago. Orrin Hatch, a senator from the heavily Mormon state of Utah, built an argument that Ms Hill either fabricated her lurid accusations or was fed by "slick lawyers — the worst kind" from liberal interest groups. To back his theory, he read a reference from the book *The Exorcist* to a public hair in a glass of gin. The extract, he said, resembled an anecdote by Ms Hill of an alleged remark by her former boss about a can of Coca-Cola on his desk. He also quoted details from a sexual harassment case in 1988 that referred to a film character named Long Dong Silver with a large penis. Ms Hill alleges that Judge Thomas mentioned the character to her.

But popular opinion looked vulnerable to further turns as the Senate panel began to hear witnesses prepared to vouch for the integrity of both Ms Hill and Judge Thomas. The day opened with testimony from a former co-worker of Ms Hill who said her friend confided that Mr Thomas's behaviour toward her was "inappropriate", sexually related and had induced stress.

An atmosphere of unrelenting female anger at years of demeaning treatment by men in authority at work has caused some stations to put women journalists on air to report the unfolding drama.

## Race slur blights Canada debate

From Reuters in Ottawa

CANADA'S Conservative government has become embroiled in a controversy over sexist and racist insults by some of its members even after vowing to refine debates in the rancorous House of Commons.

Brian Mulrooney, the prime minister, has insisted demands that he dismiss two Conservatives for slurring a black New Democratic party MP and a woman Liberal party MP. The incidents have angered many politicians and prompted the house Speaker to set up a committee on sexism.

"It indicates an underlying attitude towards specific groups in our society that is totally unacceptable by government members," Dawn Black, who was called a "fishwife" by a Conservative last year, said in an interview.

Last Wednesday, Jack Shields, a Conservative, allegedly told Howard McCurdy, a New Democrat MP and the only black member of parliament, to "shut up, Sambo." Mr Shields denied making any racial slur. He admitted, however, that he said something inappropriate, for which he apologised. In the Commons

last month, William Kemppling, a Conservative, apologised publicly for calling the deputy Liberal party leader, Sheila Copps, "a slut".

"These are only two recent instances of a sickness in the Commons," according to the *Montreal Gazette*. "The only place in Canada where the whole country comes together, where representatives from every part of the country meet to deliberate for the good of all, has become a place where you fear to bring your school children."

The Liberal leader, Jean Chretien, has said that Mr Mulrooney should sack the two neo-parliamentary secretaries to cabinet ministers. He described them as "Neanderthals". The comments have raised the question of what is acceptable language in circus-like Commons debates that usually are peppered with insults and heckling.

They have tarnished what the government promised would be a more refined parliament. The government is launching reforms to stem partisan antics in Commons that, it argues, also slow the lawmaking process.



In-flight comfort: a manacled prisoner dozing under the watchful eye of a marshal as another enjoys a glimpse of the outside world

## Chain gang takes a flyer

From James Bone in New York

ONE of the passengers on the 1730 flight out of Lexington, Kentucky, refused to pull in his feet from the aisle, so the steward ordered him to the back of the aircraft, an old Boeing 727. When he complained, the steward simply belted him to the seat with a mylo cargo strap. "He was trying to get comfortable," the steward explained.

"Con Air" is like a tourist's nightmare of a budget airline caught in a price war. Passengers who protest too much have a stocking slipped over their heads to shut them up, a beefy steward accompanies everyone to the lavatory and watches through the open door, and the only carry-on luggage allowed is handcuffs. It is possibly the only carrier in the world on

which you are over allowed to take off your seat-belt off. "At this time all inmates will buckle their seat-belts," the in-flight announcement declares menacingly.

"Wearing of the seat-belts is not optional. Keep your heads, shoulders and feet out of the aisles. Do not ask questions concerning the flight schedule," it adds, helpfully. "They will not be answered."

The air operations division of the United States Marshals Service is charged with flying convicts around America hence its nickname "Con Air".

The service began flying its own aircraft in 1984 because of the cost and risk of carrying dangerous prisoners on commercial airlines and the inconvenience of moving them by road.

Last year, the service carried 48,000 inmates — ranging from Colombian drug lords to serial killers — to 38 American cities in its fleet of two airliners and five smaller planes.

"They treat you like a murderer," Paul Silver, a New Yorker on his way to a drug trial in Kansas, complained as an array of murderers in adjacent rows looked on scowling. All the passengers travel in leg irons and handcuffs, linked by a chain that runs around their waists.

The most unruly are, in addition, "black boxed" — meaning that their handcuffs are held in place uncomfortably close to their torso by a plastic black box fitted to the chain between their wrists. All are frisked not only on boarding, but

also when disembarking, as several heavily armed guards look on.

With as many as 96 hardened criminals on a single flight, the question of a possible hijack naturally arises. In December, 1989, two prisoners escaped from their restraints and made a bid for freedom as their Con Air flight landed at Oklahoma City. Then other prisoners got up from their seats, still manacled, and tried to get out of the emergency exits. The pilot had to stop the plane in the middle of the runway and waved the only pistol available to the crew in flight before the insurrection stopped. It took a jolt of 50,000 volts from one of the stun guns on board to subdue the last of the would-be escapees.



Handcuffs being taken to a Con Air flight

## Surrogate granny has twins

Aberdeen, South Dakota — A woman aged 42 gave birth on Saturday to her own two grandchildren after agreeing to act as surrogate mother for her infertile daughter.

Gregg Carlson, the obstetrician who delivered the babies by Caesarean section, said: "It was an honour." They were five weeks premature, but were healthy, he added.

Arlene Schweitzer carried the babies for her daughter, Christa Uehly, aged 22, who was born without a uterus. Mrs Eggs were taken from Mrs Uehly's ovaries, fertilised with her husband's sperm and implanted in Mrs Schweitzer's womb.

Dr Carlson emphasised that the procedure was not uncommon, although the relationship between the surrogate mother and the donors was unprecedented in the United States. Dan Schweitzer, the twins' grandfather, said: "They're just like two little miracles." (AFP)

## Traffickers die

Guatemala — Six drug traffickers were killed when their plane, carrying 5,600lb of cocaine, crashed in eastern Guatemala, civil aviation officials said. The Colombian-registered Douglas C47 was attempting to land at an illegal airstrip near the border with Honduras. (AFP)

## Briton killed

Cuzco, Peru — Alex Robertson, aged 26, a Briton who worked in Peru for a tourism firm, a Yugoslav and two Peruvians were killed when a commercial plane crashed in the Andean highlands, officials said. Witnesses said the plane crashed after the tail appeared to fall off. (Reuters)

## Force majeure

Manila — Policemen in the Philippines whose stomachs are bigger than their chests will be sent to rehabilitation centres and those who give false waist measurements will be dismissed, the state news agency said. Police commanders will measure officers, who will have to lose the excess in six months. (Reuters)

## Supreme Court nominee

## Thomas prepares for his day of judgment

America has been transfixed by hearings on the alleged misconduct of a Supreme Court nominee, writes Peter Stothard in Washington

ing". Today's way of dealing with "uppity blacks" was thus linked to the way of dealing with the black labourers of his childhood when they, too, had been suspected of unacceptable opinions and sexual behaviour. Judge Thomas said that he was being tried in a court which was not a court, by judges who were not judges, by rules which changed hourly. The faces of the senators on the judiciary committee showed the panic which comes upon those whose controlled way of life goes out of control. Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, the Democrat committee chairman, led the investigations through combustible ideological debates. He had allowed



Hill: told senators how Thomas harassed her

Judge Thomas to avoid the issue of abortion rights and he had almost brought the hearing to a successful closing vote. Then he was knocked

sidewise by women's groups protesting that Professor Hill's allegations had been ignored. Judge Thomas's plea against racial stereotyping struck the committee a second blow. He found his countrymen's softest spot. Liberals who had fought Judge Thomas's views on abortion and have rushed to defend women's workplace rights were now being asked to reject a

man who had positioned himself between Dreyfus and the victims of the Ku Klux Klan. Before the weekend, the fate of Judge Thomas hung on the views of some half-dozen mostly southern Democrats who depended on black support and who had looked as though they were going to vote for President Bush's nominee. Now, however, the analysis is not so simple.

Tomorrow the senators must decide on a case with no clear facts. History, however, will choose a right side and a wrong side. Will the votes of the future be with Professor Hill, the "black woman abused" whose cries for help were ignored by the male-dominated Senate, mirroring centuries of exploitation of women by men? Or will the decision go to the judge, "the pinus black man who escaped the segregation of the Deep South only to be lynched for his hometown views by lawyers who wanted 'uppity blacks' to stick to the liberal agenda that had set them free."

For Mr Bush, the big decision comes if Judge Thomas is defeated tomorrow. He will have to nominate another. He will have to decide how hard he wants to take on those liberal forces whose powerful and overriding concern is to prevent the overturning of the 20-year Roe v Wade decision giving women constitutional rights to abortion.

For the Senate the battle will bring new problems about how its traditional "advise and consent" role can be operated when politicians play dirty in an age of mass communication. The manifest injustices of the inquisition of Judge Thomas seem certain to help the presidential side of the power balance in which Washington was designed by its founding fathers to hang.

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Valerie Grove meets Germaine Greer, whose crusading new book has made the menopause mentionable

# Batty old hags are beautiful, OK?

Germaine Greer is full of the joys of autumn. She is beginning to look like Vita Sackville-West, striding down her garden path all in grey: jacket, knee-length shorts, Lycra tights and brogues. At 53, she has over had the child she once longed for: there is no man sharing her sun-filled, Virginia creeper-covered farmhouse. But why should she be downhearted? She has her vigour, her intellect, her garden, her cat Christopher, and her PMZ: post-menopausal zest.

As she lopes across her demesne she points out flowering jasmine, rare butterflies, geese ranging free in the orchard among the lines of Sturmer pippins. Only a woman who is her own mistress can achieve this degree of orderliness. Parquet floors dangerously polished. Workmen mending the tractor and the compost shredder. She instructs Elizabeth, newly arrived French student, to snip the heads off the petunias. "My muzzer is a good gardener," the girl whimpers, "but I leave in Paris in a flat..." Never mind, says GG briskly, she will soon learn. Theo she offers me champagne. I am amazed since, in *The Change* (Hamish Hamilton, £16.99), she warns against alcohol for women of a

*'What's the point of getting old if you can't be a witch?'*

certain age. But far from following this advice, she shows off her cellar with its new 800 bottle wine rack ("You can easily get through 800 bottles in three years").

When she was 25 and first arrived to do her PhD at Cambridge, she did not even notice the vastness and beauty of the East Anglian skies.

"Like all young people, I was preoccupied with inventing and projecting myself." Project herself she did, in her see-through crocheted mini-dress. She was outrageous and terrifyingly clever. At Footlights, dressed as Britannia, she sang like Dame Nellie Melba.

The self she invented has since been "profiled half to death". She has seen them all: the celebrity journalist "who acts as if I'm supposed to be impressed by her celebrity"; the young oozes she feeds with good lines; the tough old boots "who want to catch me on the hip". Most get her all wrong. Her fecund, energetic brain teems with notions, often wildly contradictory. At times, everyone listens to her agree. On platforms, she is iconoclast with indignation. Her language, in public or in private, is inexcusable. She is magnificently self-centred, a gifted mimic, adept at put-downs (to Mailer: "Norman, how can you be so *picayune*?") and altogether unique.

Whole books have been written about her, in which she cannot recognise herself. I

ask, remembering David Plante's hatchet work in his book *Difficult Women*, what's become of Plante? "It's the curse of Greer: I'm a witch, for heaven's sake," she shrieks. "And Clive James and all his crap [she is the 'Romaine Rand' of his *May Week Was in June*]. He says to me, 'But it's so *flattering*.' I say, 'Clive, I don't *cater* whether it's flattering. I require what every other person has, the right to invent myself.'"

"I read my husband's book about me and for several days I was actually *insane*." But why does she still refer to this man Paul du Feu, to whom she was married for precisely three weeks, as "my husband"? Only the Queen says "my husband" so often. But this is one of her paradoxes. She says she has never really learnt to love or be loved; she told Dr Anthony Clare: "I don't know what you do when you just sleep in the same bed as somebody." Yet she understands more of marriage and parenthood than she has ever experienced.

At 37 she was suddenly desperate to be a mother, and said so with her usual candour. But her failure to conceive never stopped her from uttering great truths about parenthood. "I do think you mourn your babies, even when your children have turned out wonderful, because they are not babies any more, and babies are so adorable. That little body that used to fit you so well" (she hugs herself) "turns into an *Angloise*." The parents she knows are the walking wounded, permanently anxious: "Parenthood is so disadvantaged in England. You can only be wrong."

She had stipulated that anyone talking to her about her book must be (a) female and (b) prepared to discuss gynaecological matters. All reticence vanishes with Ms Greer because she is so forthright. Her menopause came early, in her mid-forties, because of having only one ovary. ("I rather welcomed hot flushes, because my bedroom is like a refrigerator...") Now women, hitherto silent on the subject, tell her: "I'm turning into my mother." And they are, she says. But even Ms Greer's mother, vividly awful in her last book (*Daddy We Hardly Knew You*, a masterpiece) seems more comprehensible now. "She was dreadful to me, but her life was such a mess."

"Fifty is hard for most women. You say, what am I doing, *fifty*? I never meant to be fifty. We're all surprised, and out ready for it." She tried HRT, but it made her fingers swell into sausages, and her forehead grew like Herman Munster's. "Women ought to be aware of how rocky the whole thing is. There's such a



STEPHEN MATHESON

Her own mistress: Germaine Greer exhorts post-menopausal women to "be unapologetic. Be unique, extraordinary. Badly behaved, unpredictable. I mean, go out and be a batty old hag."

snake oil aspect to it." And behind it she sees a sinister epistemology: "It's the idea that you can have a man-made woman, who remains a girl for ever. That's what they want to do to us. But will we let them? We know how they've messed us up over contraception; and we are prepared to put ourselves in the same hands with HRT. Whatever happened to the *stateliness* of womanhood?"

"Poor Sophia Loreo can't go out without spending three hours on make-up and Raquel Welch turns up at her children's wedding with her tits sticking out of her dress. What's with these women?" She prefers to play the witch role, drying her own herbs and distilling oil from petals and other exhausting indulgences. On hearing that I have an injured foot she produces a pot of carmine-red St John's wort oil. "Just an ancient embrocation that wise old women have been using for a thousand years. As Karen Blixen said, what's the point of getting old if you can't be a witch?" In her state-of-the-art workspace,

where she runs her publishing company, Stump Cross Books, producing fine editions, she has one filing cabinet filled with nothing but seeds. "So when people write, 'We're having a celebrity auction, can we have a pair of your old knickers?' We send them seeds instead."

She has 14 godchildren, who mean at her that it's out fair, she had it all (they mean promiscuous sex) in pre-Aids freedom. "I say listen, it was still a blood sport, we got bruised. Sex in the 1950s was fun, but difficult: it always was, that's life. What the young haven't understood is that all the excitement is really in here" (indicating brain).

But she has said goodbye to all that. She calls one chapter "Sex and the Single Crone." "All that sexual anxiety, and competition, and vanity," she sighs. "You wake up one day and it's not there and it's terrific." No more self-consciousness about wearing the right shoes, or whether her dress looked good from the back. No more waiting by the phone

io tears. Someone rang her for a dial-a-quote the other day: is cooking more interesting than sex? "Food is infinitely variable," she replied. "Sex is really not. It is one of the most banal and unrewarding experiences because, like housework, it's only to do again."

To fall in love now would be catastrophic: she has carved out, though she finds some older men agreeable

enough: "I think I really like men when the testosterone dies down." As for toy boys, "they are all right as long as they adore you, but toy boys don't go with poor ladies, and most women of 50 in this country are church mice."

"I've been to the most beautiful places on earth," she says, "and all I could think was, oh I wish I had a lover with me, what a waste. Now I think, what a relief I haven't

got some *man* to worry about, getting stung by mosquitoes." It is a mistake ever to take Ms Greer too seriously, but her book invigorates. She deals with the depressing side, aged parents, ingrate children, regrets and remorse: but promises that it's not an end but a beginning. It plainly has been for her. "One day you find that you are on the mountain top, and you come through into the sunlight. You

acknowledge that this is all there is, and it fills you with a strong and enduring joy.

"You have to live as well as you can. Be unapologetic. Be unique, extraordinary. Badly behaved, unpredictable. I mean, go out and be a batty old hag. I love batty old hags. You know there are so many batty old hags out there that we could run the joint." She gives a wild, self-mocking cackle.

## Friendships still sky-high

Many Britons had their first encounter with Americans in the second world war when the GIs appeared with their nylons and gum, and were over paid, over sexed and over here. Few people realise that a small group of flyers was similarly educating the Americans in British culture.

A combination of crowded skies, unreliable weather and enemy action made it necessary for Britain to train some of its fighter pilots outside the country during the war. Most were shipped off to Canada, but in 1941 a few were sent to the Midwest of America, where six flying schools were set up.

The British Flying Training Schools (BFTS) were initially covert operations with cadets wearing civilian suits. However a week before Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and America's entry into the war, they were allowed to wear their RAF uniforms, and this made them an immediate hit with the American public.

Alan Bramson was one of the cadets sent to Terrell, Texas, and he is chairman of the No. 1 BFTS association, which is holding its 50th anniversary in Texas this week. At 71, Mr Bramson still tests planes for flying magazines. "I don't think Terrell had seen anything like us before. As soon as we wore our RAF uniforms we were invited into people's homes and were headline news in all the papers." Residents set up a services hospital centre. "A sign said, 'Give a serviceman a lift' and cars used to queue on long weekends to take us where we wanted," he adds. "Bass's drugs store was the real place to meet the locals

220 RAF pilots return to Texas today to celebrate their war-time training



Then and now: Alan Bramson and Levene Bue, an American pilot, in 1943. Below: Mr Bue, left, and Mr Bramson today

over the soda fountain. Once you got to know a family they would adopt you." These friendships have endured, and 50 of the association's 220 members going to Terrell will be staying with families they have kept in touch with.

The British cadets were a hit with the girls, according to Mr Bramson, but they were also perfect gentlemen. "We had a wonderful station adjutant called Palmer. He would tell us we were ambassadors for our country and we would have to behave ourselves. Some did go back after the war and married nice local girls.

But it was all very proper." After the austerity of war-time Britain, the cadets took several days to touch ground when they arrived in Texas. "The food was superb. We had never heard of iced tea and iced coffee before, and there was as much meat and fruit as we wanted. The cafeteria was spotless and played all the latest hits, the Inkspots and Glen Miller."

There was a small RAF staff to supervise the cadets, but their instruction was given by Texan bush pilots, stunt pilots and crop sprayers. "They taught us a lot more about life

than just flying. But we taught them a lot as well. It's a piece of cake and, 'What a hell of a bind' they seemed to find amusing phrases."

From June 1941 until the schools closed at the end of the war, 27 courses handing a total of 2,200 student cadets passed through Terrell. A small number of American cadets were also trained and were awarded US army air force wings, the RAF brevet and two medals for service in a British and an Allied unit. Terrell-trained pilots received three Air Force Crosses, four Distinguished Flying Medals and the VC and an AVC and many went on to successful careers, including Air Chief Marshall Sir John Giggell, who is now Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Lords (better known as Black Rod) and president of the association.

Of the association, formed in 1984, Mr Bramson says: "We have 700 members, 200 in the US. Our wives attend reunions, they like to see their husbands as 19-year-olds again. You can fill a room with Terrell-trained pilots who never met during the war and the bond is instant."

The 220 members and their wives fly to Dallas today. "We are taking our running shoes," Mr Bramson says of the reunion. There will be "a barbecue, flights in a Spitfire we once knew so well and a banquet where we shall be made honorary citizens of the state of Texas."

"Welcome back RAF banners will be across the streets when we arrive. It is going to be the party of a lifetime."

ALICE THOMSON

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# The man who built a tower for the Tate

After driving through the narrow archway leading to Sir Anthony Caro's studio, a former piano factory in Camden Town, north-west London, I found his ample parking space almost filled with colossal sheets and cylinders of rusted steel. Stacked alongside a mighty ship's anchor culled from a maritime scrapyard in Chatham, Kent, they all looked ready to be incorporated into Caro sculptures. But they have endured a long wait, for Caro has spent most of the past six months labouring on by far his tallest and most ambitious work to date: the 25-ton *Octagon Tower* spiralling 22ft into the air.

Poised halfway between sculpture and architecture, this walk-in cluster of twisting stairways and secret chambers will form the spectacular centrepiece of his Tate exhibition on Wednesday. "It's taken up our lives this year," Caro says. "We've had 17 people working on it, and the noise has been unbelievable at times. Because this is a very residential area, I tried to minimise the disturbance and wrote letters to all the neighbours. But when we moved the tower outside, somebody started throwing eggs at us."

Now a white-bearded yet spry 67, Caro remains undaunted by this outburst of local resentment. Since Henry Moore's death in 1986, he has been widely regarded as Britain's most eminent living sculptor. All the same, neither international fame nor a knighthood prevent him from regarding the Tate show with apprehension. Part of his concern centres on practical considerations. "The tower contains six separate flights of steps and a number of rooms on different levels," he explains. "I like the idea of people entering it, climbing up and walking round inside. The work can't be experienced properly otherwise. But I feel inhibited by the problem of public safety. Nick Serota [the Tate's director] said to me: 'Don't worry, you're making a sculpture, so concentrate on that.' But if somebody falls, the steel will hurt them and it'd be awful. The Tate would have to close the tower."

Despite his immense productivity, and the panache with which



Caro: unrepentant at 67.

his sculpture is cut and welded into flamboyant form. Caro sounds surprisingly anxious. "I'm very insecure, always worried," he confesses. "When I'm working, I don't have the confidence to say: 'That's it.' I need a lot of confirmation from people whose opinions I respect, like the critic Clement Greenberg or my wife Sheila. She's an artist herself, and since her studio is above mine, we talk about each other's work the whole time."

Commissions make him particularly anxious, and he has done his best to avoid them. But the Tate invitation, to display work throughout the building's central spine, provided an opportunity to work on the grand scale. Increasingly fascinated by the relationship between sculpture and architecture, he realised that the Tate's high octagon space would enable him to install a full-size example of "sculpture".

Even so, the immensely complex task of assembling the tower's 61 individual pieces, in a studio too low to let him assemble and appraise the whole structure with ease, was arduous. "With commissions, I'm inclined not to leave them alone," he says. "I fuss about whether it'll be done in time, and whether some idiot will buy it. I've already been asked to show it

An exhibition of  
Anthony Caro's  
latest work opens  
on Wednesday.  
Richard Cork  
interviews the  
grand old rebel of  
British sculpture

again at the Seville Expo next summer, where they want to rename it *The Tower of Discovery* to fit in with the 500th anniversary of Columbus's arrival in America. But I don't know who would want to acquire such a thing. Sheila said I should paint it white, and call it the white elephant."

Caro's sense of humour has prevented him from falling into a Grand Old Man persona. The very opposite of stuffy or remote, he became instantly concerned when I mentioned that my back had been strained the previous day. "Oh, God," he cried, "is it terribly painful? All sculptors suffer from back problems, you know, so let me give you the card of a marvelous osteopath. I went to recently." Then, without warning, he asked me to take off my jacket. I complied, wondering what on earth he had in mind, and then found Sir Anthony advancing on me with an elaborate electrical appliance in his hand. "Where does it hurt?" he asked, pressing the humming instrument against my back. "Is that any better?" he enquired after a while, continuing to deploy his massaging device with admirable vim. There was a sculptor's relish about the way he manipulated my aching body, and it responded well to his unexpected ministrations.

*'Sheila said I should paint it white, and call it the white elephant'*

Astonishing at the time, Caro's spontaneous gesture seems in retrospect wholly typical of his attitude to art. He thrives on unpredictability, and in recent years has never hesitated to push himself in fresh directions. When he first revolutionised British sculpture in the early 1960s, welding steel into brilliantly coloured abstractions and dispensing with the customary plinth, his flouting of convention appeared radical indeed. An entire generation of emergent sculptors was nourished by his controversial initiative, and he seemed at that stage to have broken decisively with the classical tradition espoused by his teachers at the Royal Academy Schools. Charles Wheeler, then a celebrated sculptor of public monuments and later the Academy's president, told the student Caro to "look at the Greeks, you'll get a lot of ideas about style from them."

Caro recalls Wheeler's remark with disdain, and his audacious leap into abstraction was inspired above all by the welded sculpture of David Smith, which he saw during a trip to the United States in 1960. His move was denounced by many critics. But Caro was unrepentant, and there is still a subversive streak in him, a rebelliousness which recently prompted him to rebuff an invitation to join the Royal Academy. A visit to the "bloody awful" Summer Exhibition persuaded him to say no, "but if the RA could treat sculpture and painting with the same seriousness it gives architecture, the show wouldn't be the crowded mess it is today. There's no point in pouring a bucket of clean water into a dirty river."

Six years ago, though, the arch-modernist finally made a trip to Greece. The Hellenic experience impressed him far more than he would ever have thought possible, and another of his Tate exhibits is a 77ft-long homage to the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. As the Tate show will disclose, *After Olympia* is in no sense merely imitative of its august source. But Caro, like Picasso before him, is now engrossed in a



Sculpture: "I like the idea of people entering it, climbing up and walking round inside," Caro says

fruitful series of dialogues with great artists of the past. Manet's *Dejeuner sur l'Herbe* and Rubens's *Deposition* have also generated freely inventive Caro variations over the past few years. They show the supposedly dour abstractionist prepared to tackle complex figurative compositions, and his former obsession with steel is giving way to a more open-minded use of other materials.

Last year, on a visit to Japan, he made a series of sculptures with Washi paper — "you can't tear the stuff, and it's so strong that the Japanese even make armour out of it". None of these pieces has been exhibited. Caro also has ideas for cardboard sculpture as well as carvings in concrete. "I've had no time so far this year," he says, "but when the dust settles at the Tate I'll get down to them."

Does he expect his work to continue changing so dramatically in the future? "Oh, I hope so," he replies. "If I see a path and want to go down there, I've got to do it. Otherwise, you see, I'd be bored." Sculpture towards Architecture opens on Wednesday at the Tate, Millbank, London SW1 (071-821 1313), Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm. Caro is also exhibiting new work at the Annelly Judo Gallery and the Knoedler Gallery.

## DANCE

### The great improvisation gamble

Rambert dancers are taking a calculated risk in a new piece by Laurie Booth, Debra Craine writes

Making it up as you go along: the ultimate indulgence or the ultimate inspiration? The art of improvisation has always risked the one in pursuit of the other, which is perhaps why dance audiences sometimes approach the form with a healthy degree of scepticism. They know there can be nothing so boring as bad improvisation, but equally there can be nothing so exciting as the magic produced when daring and uncertainty lead to unexpected leaps of imagination.

Still, for any large-scale contemporary dance company to embrace such an unpredictable genre is a gamble. Consequently the list of improvisatory works in the repertoires of British companies is short: in 1972 London Contemporary Dance Theatre performed *Dance* by the American Remy Charlip; in the same year Rambert Dance Company presented John Chesworth's *Ad Hoc*. Since then, the form has been kept alive by independent



Making it up: Booth with Rambert dancer Amanda Britton

artists working outside the established companies.

Now, however, Rambert is making another foray into improvisation, commissioning a new work from Laurie Booth, Britain's leading

contemporary dance improviser, for its current autumn tour. Richard Alston, Rambert's director, was attracted to Booth's highly individual physical language, inherent in a choreographic vocabulary influenced by contact improvisation, release techniques and *capoeira*, the Brazilian martial art. The commission marks a departure for both Rambert and Booth, who has spent the past 15 years as an independent artist promoting, through his own performances, the philosophy that "any species which stops improvising dies out".

Booth is clearly having a good year. He has created a new show based on the Egyptian Book of the Dead — *New Text, New Kingdom* — for his

own company which will be seen later this month (October 30-November 2) at Riverside Studios as part of the Dance Umbrella festival; he has just won a 1991 Digital Dance Award, which will fund another new work; and the London premiere of his new piece for Rambert will be one of the highlights of that company's first West End season next week.

Working with Rambert is giving Booth his highest profile to date, and along with it the chance to do a little proselytising on behalf of the art form. "I felt I had a commitment to raise the profile of improvisation in the public eye," he says. His new piece, entitled *Completely Birdland*, takes its inspiration from the jazz musician Charlie Parker and its title from Birdland, the Broadway club named after him. "Charlie Parker has an awful lot to do with the piece in the sense that he was the great improviser. His material has a classical structure, it has the status of classical jazz, and yet he was out there playing a different tune every night."

Set to a commissioned sound score by Hans Peter Kuhn, *Completely Birdland* is part improvisation, part set choreography, although it honours the basic tenet of improvisation: every time it is performed the piece will be different. Booth has choreographed sequences of fixed steps but the order in which they are performed is decided randomly, just minutes before the dancers go on stage. "It's improvised in the sense that the dancers have to observe what's going on and they have to choose when and how they place their material into that matrix. There is a certain degree of telepathic function passing between them; they have to know how to read each other's minds."

And if they don't? The thought of six dancers acting out their own private scenarios at the same time sounds a little dangerous. But then risk is what improvisation is all about. "One of the functions of art in the 20th century is to bring our nervous systems up against the unknown in a way which is environmentally sound," Booth says. "We don't have to go out and slaughter buffalo in the Midwest to discover frontiers. We actually have our own frontiers so it's very important for artists to find out what that edge is, that unknown."

Rambert opens at the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester, tomorrow, and at London's Royal Theatre on October 22.

## CLASSICAL MUSIC

### An orchestra arises from the Bastille

WHEN the Paris Opera's new home at the Bastille opened, it was with all the proper

appurtenances of a French national monument: a massive piece of hardware, grand oratory, and a scandal, the public dropping of Daniel Barenboim as musical director. What may not have been apparent at the time, two years ago, was that replacing Barenboim with Myung Whun Chung entailed a commitment to a programme of reform, through changes of personnel and through extending the orchestra's work into the concert repertoire. There have been attempts before to create in Paris a great French orchestra again, but Chung may be the person to make it happen: certainly his music-making has a decisive sense of resolve, which has nothing to do with showiness.

As he demonstrated in Paris last week in a curious concert coupling of the Saint-Saëns "Organ Symphony" and Messiaen's *L'Ascension*, his is a kind of detached dedication, a passion driven selflessly and from the bass (inasmuch as the dry, shrill Bastille acoustic allows one to hear it). Messiaen himself speaks of Chung's "calm", and of his rare ability to sustain a long slow movement. We had just been listening to Chung recording the final string adagio from *L'Ascension* the day

after the concert.

The composer has also given his imprimatur to Chung's recording of his *Turangalila* symphony, which will be released next month as one of a pair of records marking Chung's debut as a Deutsche Grammophon contracted artist. Messiaen has also asked Chung to conduct the European premiere of the work he is completing for Zubin Mehta and the New York Philharmonic next year, a massive score in 11 movements, requiring two hundred players.

What perhaps will have impressed Messiaen particularly about the *Turangalila* recording is its implacability, the feeling of a colossal necessity, inhuman or superhuman, in the percussion clockwork and the driving speeds of the fast music — speeds which, as a helpful by-product, enable the whole symphony to be contained on one compact disc. Here, though, as in the Saint-Saëns in concert, Chung may sometimes press his players harder than they can quite go, as if setting out the goals they are all aiming towards.

There are also besetting problems of fuzzy attack, as we heard in the opening movement of *L'Ascension*, which showed up too, maybe sadly, how much the specialness of French brass sound has been evened out. But if there is

still some way to travel, the determination of Chung and his musicians can be powerfully impressive. It leads at the end of the *Turangalila* disc to a pitch of elation screwed up to a pitch of ferocity, and in the companion recording of Bizet suites to a pleasurable sureness of gesture. Already this sounds like a new orchestra, as is reflected in the name Deutsche Grammophon has cannily chosen for its recordings: Orchestre de la Bastille.

Next to come will be the disc repeating last week's loud clash of Saint-Saëns and Messiaen, followed by am-

bitious moves into opera. DG will be recording *The Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk* next year when Maria Ewing sings the title role with Chung and his orchestra, and there are plans to record *Benvenuto Cellini* and *Les Troyens*, both with Domingo. Announcing these projects at their launch of the *Turangalila* and Bizet discs, DG representatives may have made Chung's future look a bit glitzy; the more encouraging signs are in the firm care, modesty and inner passion these first recordings display.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

"All these factors could destabilise a system which is broadly accepted and could blow away those shreds of professionalism that teachers retain."



This Friday in The TES Geoffrey Parker, High Master of The Manchester Grammar School, expresses some doubts about the ending of the probationary year for teachers.

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# Thatcher goes too far

Peter Riddell advises John Major to make a break with his mentor

Margaret Thatcher increasingly reminds me of Geoffrey Boycott at the end of his time with Yorkshire in the mid-1980s. There is a similar refusal to accept that a great career is over, that it is time to move on. There is talk of betrayal; factions are formed and supporters defend their leader, suspecting the motives of successors.

But in politics, as in sport or business, no one has an indefinite lease. People have a certain time at the top, when their experience and talents are deployed to best effect and at full stretch. Five or six years in the cabinet has been the average; a decade is highly unusual. Roughly the same periods apply with the chairmen of many public companies or permanent secretaries. Any longer and there is risk of staleness, complacency and inflexibility. Existing ways are seen as best; mistakes are made.

By the time Mrs Thatcher resigned last November, only five ministers had been in her cabinet since the mid-1980s. In most cases the departures were because they had nothing much further to contribute. They had done their bit. Similarly, just four members from Labour's shadow cabinet of ten years ago now survive. Only in exceptional circumstances can politicians prolong careers at the top. Gladstone managed constantly to renew himself over more than half a century and Lloyd George was at the top for 15 years before the second election ousted him in 1922. Rarer still are successful second comings: it was only the second world war that rescued Churchill's career. More recently, Roy Jenkins failed to recapture his earlier command of the Commons after his return in 1982, and Cecil Parkinson's second period in the cabinet from 1987 to 1990 was not nearly as successful as his first from 1981 to 1983.

This sense of mortality, of limits, is very Tory. It fits with an organic view of politics, not the crusading approach of a Mrs Thatcher. She was indisputably a great prime minister, changing the face of British politics. Her mistake was to have stayed too long; she ought to have retired after ten years in Downing Street. It is understandable that now she finds it hard to adjust: she was never rejected by the voters, only by her colleagues. In public, Mrs Thatcher has tried to behave correctly to her successor, seeking to avoid comparisons with Edward Heath (though his open dissent only began three or four years after he was ousted). She resisted the temptation to respond to the calls of "speech" from activists when she appeared at the Blackpool conference, telling friends she did not want to rock the boat. But it was touch and go for the party managers.

More serious have been private comments by her which have gained wide circulation, and possibly embellishment in the pro-

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

cess. Remarks at a private lunch in Blackpool about how she had done the hard work and made it easier for her successor were being retold within hours. Her alleged criticisms of members of John Major's team are common currency among Tory MPs. Senior ministers also complain that Mrs Thatcher rings them regularly with advice. It can be time-consuming.

So far all this is just a nuisance for the Major team. But even Lord Whitelaw, who, after all, made loyalty to Mrs Thatcher an overriding priority for more than a decade, last week felt it necessary to offer her advice. In a *Channel Four* News interview, he said: "Once you have given up something you have got to set out on a new course. You have got to leave people who take over from you to do it. They have got to play the hand they were dealt and they have got to have their position." He did not believe that Mrs Thatcher yet understood, "But I think it is important that she does". This is similar to Harold Macmillan's advice about old actors not hanging around the green room.

Mrs Thatcher is, of course, entitled to express her views. She is, for instance, right to regard European monetary and political union as a matter of principle, in contrast to the Major team's almost Wilsonian obfuscation. Ministers have adopted the necessary political tactic of trying to appear both pro-European and tough in talks, though it could backfire. But by participating in the debate Mrs Thatcher forfeits the status usually attained by former prime ministers of being above the conflict. When she enters the arena she becomes a player like any other.

Some ministers believe, and hope, that Mrs Thatcher is becoming less of a threat. They argue that the frequency of her interventions, notably in America, has reduced their impact and, as happened with Mr Heath, has increasingly isolated her from other Tory MPs. While many ministers fear that she will find it impossible to avoid criticising any likely Maastricht deal, they believe that her attack may be like a bomb test in the open, making a lot of noise but burning no one. That may happen, but it is also possible that any intervention will aggravate existing Tory divisions over Europe.

Mr Major has so far behaved impeccably towards his predecessor, at times almost with too much deference. But the time may come when he has to remind her publicly that she is no longer prime minister, and that he is. It might even help him win the election.

# Gale of change at a dictators' tea party

Michael Binyon forecasts a Commonwealth revolution

He is 60, came to power leading a fervent nationalist campaign against the British, and has not held a contested election for years. Plagued by corruption, his country is slipping rapidly into debt, while exiled opponents step up their human rights campaigns. Now the acme of his ambition is to chat to the Queen. He is "Chogom" man — the composite head of state at the annual Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

The Commonwealth is one of the last multinational groupings where dictators find a friendly welcome. They will be in Harare this week, debating proposals for human rights initiatives while the tides of democracy undermine their one-party states. But the old days are gone, for the Commonwealth as well. South Africa is no

longer the obsession, inhibiting discussion of the beams in many delegates' eyes. A new secretary general is determined to change the perception of the Commonwealth.

Harare should be a turning point. Good government, most agree, must be the new theme. Chief Emeka Anyaoku, the secretary general, wants the Commonwealth to send monitors to all countries where elections are controversial or contested. But good government turns the focus on the Commonwealth's own members, deeply embarrassing for Chogom man. And any charter of human rights risks falling foul of accusations that Britain and the older, white Commonwealth

members want to impose neo-colonialist structures.

Britain has made much of linking aid to good government — a policy it is now urging on fellow European Community members and the United Nations. But where Commonwealth countries are involved, it is strangely inhibited from speaking out. Ministers, for example, have agonised over when to go public in their criticisms of Daniel arap Moi, the Kenyan president, to the bewilderment of Kenyan dissidents.

Two arguments seem to prevail. One is that it comes ill from Britain, the former imperial power, to be seen bectoring and lecturing. Britain wants its sentiments to be voiced by Australia or

Canada, where the charge of neo-imperialism would not stick.

Second, it is argued that the Commonwealth has no leverage except that of moral suasion. The Commonwealth acts mainly as a mutual self-help society. Straddling regional, political and economic groupings, it can call on members in such bodies as the Group of Seven, the Islamic Conference or the Organisation of African Unity to represent the wider interests of fellow members. For this, mutual trust is essential. The Commonwealth must convince the rest of the world that it shares a respected set of values.

This is why the Chogom caricature is so damaging. Chief Emeka, a courteous, soft-spoken

Nigerian, has used meetings with third world leaders to tell them the pressure for democracy is rising, and that they must respond to it. But he will not go public, believing that his office would earn only opprobrium and mistrust.

Harare will see a determined attempt to relaunch Commonwealth economic co-operation and like matters. None of this will matter if the body is not seen to take a tougher stand on democracy. Among the ideas being mooted is a proposal that no country where a military coup has ousted a democratic government be allowed to attend future conferences. It is a mild sanction, whose force is only symbolic. But it would at least deny future dictators their tea-time chat with the Queen. And that would be the end of the Chogom caricature.

Bernard Levin wonders at the optimism that continues to bury money in an unneeded tunnel

# An open-ended commitment

It is generally agreed that when Adam delved he must have had some purpose in mind, but hitherto there has been no unanimous agreement as to what he was delving for. Now, however, it can be said with certainty that whatever he was after it was not a Channel tunnel, even if only because he couldn't have been so daft. Yet this preposterous hole in the ground, a hole which swallows money so fast that even the biggest and most efficient firms of noughts-and-manufacturers are unable keep up the supply, is still being financed by many who ought to know better, and by even more who do not know better. (I have had the famous headline "Banks too deep in tunnel to go back" embroidered on all my handkerchiefs.)

Last week, the Eurotunnel half-year results were published, and that monumental blowhard Sir Alastair ("Blame everybody but me") Morton was on hand to preside over the wake, though some of the shareholders, I imagine, would rather have gone back to sleep. For consider: when Eurotunnel was soliciting investment in the celebrated horizontal mineshaft (I leave out the banks, which deserve everything that's coming to them), the punters, poor devils, who bought the shares because these would come in handy when old age loomed, were told that the total cost of the entire white elephant would be £4.7 billion, which in general they believed. (That's nothing: many of the people in charge believed it, or at least thought it politic to do so.)

When, therefore, the figure reached £6 billion, some embarrassment was felt, but since there was no sign of the lift coming down from the six billionth floor, Eurotunnel did its stunts again (or possibly for the first time), and worked out — I bet they called in the best brains of the company to do it — what figure would suffice to cover everything from then on, an umbrella under which the project would remain unwet until the fireworks announced that the hole was open for business. The new ultra was £7.2 billion; you might even say that the buck stopped there.

On the footloose buck! Last week, the shareholders, some of them, I dare say, distinctly white around the gills, learnt that there was a rent in the umbrella. The price has now risen to £8.05 billion, and among other varieties



of consternation, there was an announcement to the effect that there will be no dividend until the year 2000. (A rough computation, on the present basis, shows that in 2000 the first dividend will be promised for 2005, in 2005 it will be promised for 2020, in 2020 it will be promised for 2050, and so on. I do hope that the share certificates are at least pretty.)

The list of excuses, of course, would stretch from Dover to Calais, were there a tunnel to unroll it in. The design of the structures on which cars are to go through must, for safety, be altered; the passenger coaches have to be widened; TML, the company which actually dug the famous hole, is demanding a billion or so to which it claims to be entitled, and this dispute may yet end up in the courts, so guaranteeing that the first passenger to cross will do so in the year 3007; Eurotunnel, not content with denying the claim, is insisting that the project is far behind schedule and it is all stopped there.

TML's fault: TML counters with the mournful news that "Eurotunnel does not look like having any trains to run on the system" and now — when sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions — another front has been opened, in the shape of the

perfectly delightful row about the route that the trains (if any) will follow to London.

Pat on cue comes Sir Robert ("Call me Bob, it might make the trains run on time") Reid, denouncing the choice of route as a political fiddle, while Sir Alastair gets his breath back (and having got it back makes sure that everyone knows he is by screaming "Disaster... delay the project until the next century...").

Our government, when Mrs Thatcher was prime minister, was adamant that the tunnel would not get a penny from public funds; indeed, an act of Parliament was passed to make sure. But you can get any number of skilled boundary-blurbers these days, and the work on the railway line from the tunnel alone will give all sorts of opportunities for an ingenious transport minister.

Huckleberry Finn's technique for finding something he had lost was to throw another one and then go seeking it; the theory was that lost objects always get together. As I recall, his success rate was low. But that was a book, and a book for children, too, we in Britain have an appalling record of throw-

ing bad money after good. I recall that some ingenious person, while Concorde was being built, drew a graph representing the successive stages of the claims that very soon no more money would be necessary; the graph was practically perpendicular. "Overruled", as they are romantically called, are inherent in work that takes time, as anyone who has ever had the builders and painters in will know. But when you are making something that is to take billions, and find that the number of the said billions has doubled in a very short space of time, surely someone concerned with the project must point out that something is rather amiss?

No! Nobody does. That is the great and awful paradox; the expenditure goes spiralling up, and nobody sees anything odd. This is quite separate, you must understand, from the theory that if you have poured billions of money on a device for turning lead into gold, you are bound to go on pouring more billions, as it would be a waste to stop now. (That is how our banks operate, as we all know.) It is mad, but it is not randomly mad; sometimes the gambler's last coin does bring the money pouring into his lap. But the other kind of money-lunacy is

based on the genuine belief that the more millions you pour into the hole, the more colossal the return will be.

Well, I cannot prove that nobody on this side of the Manche will get a penny out of the Channel tunnel before a couple of generations have come and gone, if then. All we can do is sit and wait, remembering what Nanny said: then what lives longest will see the most. While we are waiting, though, we can take a few simple precautions, the first and most important being to sell our shares in the thing. True, we may sustain a loss, possibly a substantial one, in getting out; but who can say that we won't make an even bigger loss if we stay in? Of course, Eurotunnel is not going to go bust; even if the money ran out, some kind of international consortium would be spirited into being to keep it going. And one day, as I say, our descendants may inherit the earth, even though it may be only the earth that was excavated from the tunnel. How strangely do you feel about shares that they may pay out in years to come? Here's a test: go to the bathroom and look in the mirror, after shutting the door. Now, tell me truly: how much do you like your grandchildren?



## ...and moreover MATTHEW PARRIS

The journey from Buxton to Blackpool is easily accomplished but can require a change of trains in Manchester. Here, en route from Derbyshire to the Conservative conference last Monday I found myself joining one of those new cross-country "Sprinters". It had come from East Anglia. It was carrying two thieves.

At least I think they were thieves. They were the only other passengers in my end of the carriage. It was very late at night and I was asleep.

Or pretending to be. I had shut my eyes against the harsh fluorescent light, but I could hear my fellow passengers in the seats behind. As we clackety-clacked out of Manchester, the younger of the two exclaimed: "Bastards! I opened an eye momentarily, shut it, and decided to listen. He was talking about policemen. He was comparing them with prison warders.

"Don't tell me coppers and screws is the same thing, because they're different."

"On your wavelength, screws," agreed the older man. I guessed that the pair had only met in the train but already established that they had something in common. "You can say what you like about screws, but they're human. They've got a crap job to do, that's all. It's not their fault."

"There but for the grace of God, said I," laughed the younger man who sounded as if he had once been a southerner, and was quite quick-witted. The

older man just about got the irony.

It was possible to see them by a complicated series of window reflections. The younger was in his late thirties, tattooed and heavily scarred from acne. He would not have been bad looking, once, and remained conscious of his appearance. He was almost the larner birds on a package tour on the Costa Brava. "Talking of screws," he said. "Do you know Blackpool? It's full of whores. I'll find some tonight. Within an hour, just watch me. I'm celebrating. Been away six months."

"Avoiding somebody?"

"Inside." (He named the jail.) "That's why I'm stuck with the bloody railways to get home. Six hours it's taken me. That's one job this Major bloke can't do too soon: privatise them."

"Car's better. Always will be," said the older man. He was in his fifties and looked like a drinker. "A motor gives you the freedom to come and go as you like. There's a new motorway to Oxford and Birmingham since you went inside. M40, Fast!"

"Got a car of your own?"

"Not exactly. A knowing pause. "It was hot. A laugh. "You need the freedom they give you. I sleep rough, sometimes. That's another thing these bloody Tories ought to do. Clear these kids off the streets. Homeless? Put an aspid on their arse. They'd soon find homes. They are on to a good thing in London and they know it.

Thatcher wouldn't have put up with any of this sh..."

"God bless 'er," said the younger one. "Bloody marvelous," she was. His friend nodded. "How's Blackpool for — you know — looking for a bob or two?" "Crap. Summer's great, busy. Police got their hands full with drunk Georgies. Winter — dead. Police got nothing better to do. Up your arse all the time. Walk out the door and the hassles start."

"Not just Blackpool, mate. You've been inside but I can tell you everywhere's dead. Nobody's got any money any more. We're all feeling it, not just the Institute of Directors."

"Institute of villains, too, eh?" laughed the younger man. "Aye, it's this bloody recession."

"Recession?"

"Yeah, that's it. You heard about it inside then? I tell you what mate, you are not the only one coming to Blackpool this week. The Tories are here. Conference, like. That Major bloke. Don't know if he's got what it takes. Someone's got to stop this recession. Kinnoch won't do it. Major's got to kick his arse like she did."

"Kinnoch hope so," said the young recidivist. "D'you think he's plainclothes?" He meant me. "No," said his friend. "I can spot 'em. But he's not asleep. Probably one of those Tories. One of us, like..."

They both laughed, and caught me smiling.

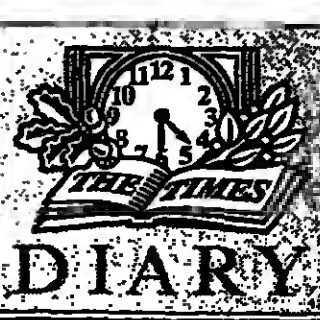
## Speakers' corner

MPs returning to Parliament today will be caught up in a rather different election campaign from the one they were expecting if John Major had plumped for a November poll: the contest for the speakership of the Commons.

The job falls vacant when Bernard Weatherill retires at the general election, and may MPs are predicting a straight fight between the Labour MP Betty Boothroyd, noting her experience as Deputy Speaker, and the Tory MP Dame Janet Fookes. The two women are popular on both sides of the House. But other hats are likely to be thrown into the ring, including that of Terence Higgins, whose independent-minded chairmanship of the all-party Treasury committee has won him respect throughout the Commons.

If Labour wins the general election, of course, it may feel one of its own should fill the job. There is a catch: the Speaker cannot vote. So if Neil Kinnock gets in with a small majority he might be only too glad to cede the Tory ranks by one by letting Fookes or Higgins take the job. Boothroyd, renowned for her straight talking when she occupies the Speaker's chair, may not let such behaviour pass without comment.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the attorney-general, is also believed to have expressed an interest in the job, while Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland minister, is another name in the frame. The contest could prove even more unpredictable than the general election, since as many as a quarter of the MPs in the next Parliament could be new and thus unacquainted with the personal talents of the candidates before they must decide.



● The best Scottish sunsets can be seen in London. That, at least, seems to be the conclusion of the makers of *Drumhead*, who are promoting their tipple with a competition to find the most beautiful Highland sunset. A picture of the sort of photograph the judges are looking for is enclosed. It is of Tower Bridge at dusk.

## Bright sparks

YET another mishap has befallen the government's energy conservation campaign. John Wakeham has already rejected Michael Heseltine's preferred slogan, HOPE (Husband our Precious Energy), dreamt up by advertising agency Collett, Dickinson and Pearce. Now the stunt to launch the campaign next month has also been scrapped.

Maxima, a subsidiary of CDP, came up with the novel idea of simultaneously switching off all the lights at the Palace of Westminster, plunging it into darkness for the first time since the three-day week.

The Central Office of Information, the environment and the energy departments thought it a marvellous way of promoting energy conservation. Alas, there was a snag: there is no central switch at Westminster. Maxima has gone back to the drawing boards.

## Red sails

THE WINDS of change in the Soviet Union are blowing ever keener, even filling the sails of what is believed to be the first private yacht to dock in the northern port of Murmansk since the revolution.

The ultimate symbol of capitalism received a warm welcome this summer, reports the yachtsman Henry Swain on his return. His five-man crew on the good ship Callisto had the briefest of formal checking by customs, whereafter a young man from the Murmansk Shipping Company came aboard to ask in the best Queen's English if Swain needed anything. "Diesel? Propane? Food?" said the Russian, brimming with hospitality. "Ask for any help you need night and day."

The yacht was interpreted as a symbol of goodwill by the Russians, who charged nothing for pilotage, harbour dues or fuel. In return, the British crew handed over its spare engine to the president of the Arctic Sailing Club.

● To Soviet politics. Whatever the pundits may say about Boris Yeltsin's supremacy over President Gorbachev, the matter has finally been decided in, of all places, the free market. Rights to Yeltsin's account of the August coup will set publishers back over \$1m. Gorbachev managed just half of that.

## Even-handed

THE OSCAR-winning composer Malcolm Arnold will receive a poignant birthday present for his 70th birthday later this month. Two young musicians have created a new version of Arnold's *Two Piano Concertos*, written for three hands in 1969.

The piece was written for the piano duo Cyril Smith and Phyllis Sellick after Smith told the use of

his right hand because of a stroke. The new version, by David Nettle and Richard Markham, converts it into one for four hands. "We've added the bits we feel that Malcolm Arnold would have if he had done it himself," says Nettle, who was taught by Phyllis Sellick.

Both Sellick and Arnold, who composed the theme tune to the film *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, will be at the Queen Elizabeth Hall for the premiere at the end of the month.

## What a sauce

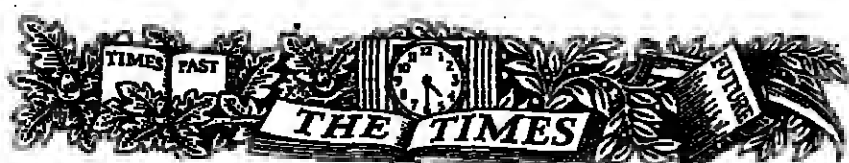
THE lengths advertising agencies go to in these recessionary days. In an attempt to win the Ragù pasta sauce account last week, the advertising agency Still Price Lintas decided to take seriously the theme that the sauce brings out the Italian opera buff in you. Lined up in its office were a 16-piece orchestra and six singers



from Sadler's Wells and the English National Opera, ready to impress the sober-suited men from Brooke Bond, vendors of Ragù. The ensemble launched into a medley of operatic duets, designed to illuminate five new ways Ragù inspires Mediterranean passion. The jury is still out on their imaginative efforts.

July 20 1992





## A HOUSE DIVIDED

Can anything be done to halt the Soviet Union's downward spiral? Each day the news seems more ominous. While Boris Yeltsin was recuperating by the Black Sea, Russia was paralysed. Ministers quarrelled among themselves, parliamentary factions fell out and Russian nationalism showed an ugly face. The leaders of the 12 republics continue to dither over economic union, agreeing neither in part nor economic union, agreeing neither in part nor economic union, agreeing neither in part nor economic union.

The International Monetary Fund wants to help the transition to a market economy. The trouble, as the Group of Seven industrialised nations told the Soviet delegation to the IMF meeting in Bangkok, is knowing where, and with whom, to begin. The G7, shaken by the failed August coup and ever more concerned at the fragility of democracy, is to send its own delegation to Moscow. The delegation's conclusion can be predicted before it arrives. Until a new political and economic framework is in place, no outside body, including the IMF, can help stabilise the currency or begin the massive task of reform.

The republics are due to sign a treaty of economic union tomorrow. In theory, this ought to establish what will be handled by the centre, what by the republics but the details have still, depressingly if not surprisingly, to be negotiated. In Bangkok the Soviet delegation was almost incoherent late in arriving, unsure what it wanted and unclear of its authority.

Presidents Gorbachev and Yeltsin appear determined to work together. Mr Gorbachev is still insisting on his vision of a reconstituted union. He has a practical point. Stabilisation of the increasingly worthless rouble is impossible if each of the independent republics sets up its own central bank. Who will determine the level of money supply? Who will take respon-

sibility for raising taxes, setting the level of government spending, or meeting the debts incurred under the old Union?

One of the first things a programme of economic recovery demands is a stable central structure and clear policies on banking, money supply, taxation and government spending, as Sir Geoffrey Howe, now an official economic adviser to the Ukrainian government, told the authorities in Kiev during a recent visit. That implies a political coordination that, to radicals eager to smash the old command economy, smacks of the very thing they want to escape.

The IMF has plenty of experience in dealing with countries with phoney statistics, a bloated bureaucracy and runaway inflation. But normally the IMF moves in when the internal political relationships are at least known, if not stable. The Soviet Union has not begun to define, let alone enforce, a new post-coup structure and vacillation is unravelling the only structures that exist. While the country bumps along in its old ways, extremism flourishes and the danger grows daily that the new political and economic freedoms will be overwhelmed.

The West is sufficiently alarmed to consider emergency short-term aid for this winter. But the drifting republics need a plan for sustained recovery. The West can step up its know-how and technical aid and open its markets. For the longer term, if it wants to avoid unproductive arguments about "burden-sharing", it should accelerate Soviet membership of the IMF. That would enable the IMF to reinforce its advice with multilateral credits and in turn, give the private sector a foundation for investment in this resource-rich continent. The prospect of early membership would also be an incentive to firm decisions by the republics' leaders, without which any aid is money down the drain. This week's meeting in Bangkok was depressing evidence of the need for such external stimulus.

## RUMBLING IN THE RANKS

Shielded by his regimental tie and by Opposition confusion, Tom King survived his conference ordeal over defence cuts last week. His assertion that the cuts were "based on a full strategic assessment" rather than Treasury arithmetic went without serious challenge. He even managed to make political capital out of the damage the regimental mergers are expected to inflict on the Tories in the forthcoming Kincardineshire by-election. Only the Conservatives, he suggested, would put a duty to let servicemen know where they stand above narrow considerations of electoral advantage. The cheers did not raise the roof, but they gave him the benefit of the doubt.

The two-day debate on defence with which the Commons resumes today will be a rougher ride, even without the awkwardly-timed leak of a letter from the chief of the general staff, General Sir John Chapple, as well as a petition with 750,000 signatures against the abolition of three Scottish regiments and the sound of a royal cry of anguish over regimental fates. These could derail what should have been the thrust of the debate: the ability of British forces to defend the country and contribute to international security.

The leaking of Sir John's letter will reopen the very argument which he advised Mr King to try to "close off" by refusing to be "drawn into explanations" about the regimental cuts. Sir John reports bluntly that "the army thinks we have got it wrong, gone too far and that ministers don't understand", that "smaller but better is a bit of a con trick". Dissent, according to Sir John, now focuses not on the strategic decision to make deep cuts in defence but on the "final few turns of the screw", an oblique reference to the extra 9,000 axed, without consultation, from army strength by Mr King this summer. His message is that the government may win the battle over regimental amalgamations but still faces an campaign within the army to convince

ministers that a total strength of 116,000 is too small for it to meet its assigned tasks.

The status of the royal family is more complex. The Prince of Wales can presumably argue for the regiments or which he is honorary colonel-in-chief, but with every such incursion into heated controversy, the more he risks a rebuff and the more he diminishes his credit on other controversial matters. Sir John's function is likewise to provide feedback from the ranks, though he could as well have conveyed the message verbally. Mr King knows about lobbies and need not be unduly flattered. But he needs to deal with one inference which is far more damaging than the numbers-game: that he has undermined morale by holding the military at arm's length, handing commanders not "options for change" for debate but *faits accomplis* to implement.

The government would be better placed claim its right to take broad political decisions about defence resources had this year's white paper not devoted so little space to the political context. Mr King was handicapped because Nato itself took the unorthodox decision to settle its new force structures before publishing its overhaul of strategy and operational concepts, to be presented to a Nato summit only next month. Nato's hand was forced by the rush of individual members to cash the peace dividend. Mr King's cuts were thus made in something of a geopolitical vacuum.

This he should acknowledge. If Nato's overall future requires a rethinking (upwards or downwards) of force levels, that should not be ruled out. His priorities, meanwhile, should be those he has already stated: saving as much taxpayers' money as is compatible with sound defence, and concentrating on re-equipping Britain's forces for high-intensity combat. As for the army, it has championed such waste in regimental structures, its use of property and its ancillary services, that it can hardly complain when ministers wield a blunt axe.

## BORN UNDER ONE LAW

The Children Act 1989, which comes into force today, may well change more lives more profoundly than any other new law for many years. Yet the consensus in its favour is such that the Act has generated little controversy. This is a pity. Too few families know how it might affect them. Too few grandparents will make use of their right under the Act to seek regular contact with their grandchildren while the parents are separated, as one couple in Avon is doing today. Too few voters will notice whether their council is carrying out its new duties.

This statute transforms the legal status of children themselves. It also redefines the rights and duties of parents, other relatives and local authorities. Its laudable aim is to use the authority of the law to conciliate rather than to compel, adapting law to take account of the latest metamorphoses of "the subversive family".

Divorce, which now ends one marriage in three, will no longer have winners and losers but rather a new form of "parental responsibility" applying equally to both partners. Out go "custody" and "access". In comes a broader palette of legal options, all of which place the onus on the parents, rather than the court, to decide on the best solution for their child's welfare. For the first time, parents who separate will be forced to consider the interests of the chief casualties of any divorce: the children.

The most controversial area covered by the Act concerns care orders and child abuse. It seeks to mitigate the power of the state — as in the disturbing cases in Cleveland,

Rochdale and Orkney — while safeguarding the interests of the child. No longer may the authorities override parental rights by resorting to wardship proceedings or 28-day place of safety orders; many more children who may not need to be in care should remain at home. Instead of months passing before the parents' objections are heard, the new eight-day emergency protection orders can be challenged within 72 hours. Parents will have a statutory right of access. Wherever they are affected by the act, the wishes of children must be taken into account, and not as an afterthought.

Finally, by codifying and uniting disparate public and private law, thereby forcing judges, lawyers and social workers to restrain, the act will virtually create specialised family courts. In today's interview published on page seven, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay, is sure the judicial system can absorb the new workload. His confidence is widely shared in the legal profession.

Within some local authorities, on the other hand, there are worries about the cost of helping children in need to stay with their families. The government says that it has provided for these costs, but it cannot prevent councils from diverting the extra money to other things. Children have no votes, and they cannot always make their voices heard above the cacophony of lobbyists. It is right that the government should leave spending priorities to local authorities' discretion. But it would be unforgivable for councils to deny the most vulnerable citizens the support which this act requires.

## Human rights at Harare summit

From Dr John Marks and others

Sir, The forthcoming meeting of the ten Commonwealth heads of government in Harare offers a unique opportunity for the Commonwealth to take a global lead in upholding human rights. Until now it has done precious little in this area: fewer than half the 50 member states have ratified the two UN covenants of 1966, one on civil and political rights, the other on economic, social and cultural rights.

The time has come for a Commonwealth declaration on human rights, the establishment of a standing advisory commission on the human rights of our peoples, and significantly increased funding and a recognised role in this field for non-governmental Commonwealth bodies, such as those which the five of us represent.

Since the last Commonwealth summit there has been unprecedented concern for human rights in Eastern Europe, the Gulf and Africa. It would be an abdication of our aspirations if the Commonwealth, now ignored the needs of its own citizens.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN MARKS (Commonwealth Medical Association),  
RODGER CHONGWE (Commonwealth Lawyers Association),  
YASH GHAI (Commonwealth Legal Education Association),  
SHIRLEY CARR (Commonwealth Trade Union Council),  
RAY EKPU (Commonwealth Journalists Association),  
c/o Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative,  
27-28 Russell Square, WC1,  
October 11.

From Lord Avebury

Sir, It has been reported in the Indonesian press, and by Amnesty International, that 200 asylum-seekers from Aceh in northern Sumatra, currently detained in Malaysia, are to be sent back to Indonesia, where they are likely to be tortured and killed.

Over the last two years both Amnesty International and the Washington-based Asia Watch have documented numerous atrocities by the Indonesian armed forces against Acehnese civilians, including massacres which have escaped the world's attention because journalists are not allowed to visit the territory.

Some months ago we appealed to the prime minister of Malaysia, Dr Mahatir, not to break the principle of non-refoulement (not driving people back, which is binding on all states, but we have had no reply. At the same time we asked the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to intercede on behalf of the asylum-seekers, but were told that since there was no sign of the government's intention to repatriate them, it was thought best not to make any demarches or even to seek access to the Acehese.

This silence, which is not in accordance with the UNHCR's mandate, may have been misinterpreted by the Malaysian authorities, and must be compensated now by the widest possible public appeals for the lives and safety of these victims of the Indonesian terror.

The Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting in Harare provides an opportunity for his colleagues to remind Dr Mahatir of his obligation to asylum-seekers under international law. It is to be hoped that others, too, will protest against the intended refoulement and help to save 200 lives.

Yours faithfully,  
AEBURY (Chairman,  
Parliamentary Human Rights Group),  
House of Lords,  
October 10.

## DPP succession

From Mr Chris Heaps

Sir, Some commentators, including your Legal Affairs Correspondent (October 4), have been speculating that Sir Allan Green's successor as Director of Public Prosecutions would be chosen from the ranks of Treasury counsel or Whitehall mandarins.

Given that over two thirds of the qualified members of the Crown Prosecution Service are solicitors, including the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions and Crown Prosecution Service Chief Executive, David Gandy, would it not be appropriate for Sir Allan's successor to be appointed from this rich seam of talent?

Yours faithfully,  
C. HEAPS,  
Jacques & Lewis (solicitors),  
2 South Square,  
Gray's Inn, WC1,  
October 11.

## Future of pubs

From Mr Roger Moate, MP for Faversham (Conservative)

Sir, Your leading article, "Publicans at bay" (October 11), could not be more wrong. You say that publicans and brewers co-existed in a cosy conspiracy against their customers called the tied house. In this you repeat the error of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in its flawed report which was the cause of the present threats to 11,000 public houses.

In fact, given the large number of brewers in the United Kingdom compared with most other countries, the tied-house system gave the customer more competition, more

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

### London's need for an authority

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute

Sir, Chris Patten's reported pledge (details, October 8) to include a London-wide authority in the next Conservative manifesto will be warmly welcomed by everyone with the interests of the capital at heart. The inefficiency and uncertainty resulting from lack of overall direction in the co-ordination and guidance of London's planning, transport and economic development have already had damaging consequences, economically, socially and environmentally. London is in danger of losing its place in the league of world cities to other, better organized, competitors, particularly elsewhere in Europe.

The most effective strategic body would be small, flexible and entrepreneurial — a city management rather than a city administration. This body should not repeat the mistakes of the GLC but should confine itself to genuinely strategic concerns and avoid petty bureaucracy and excessive interference with the boroughs.

But whatever form it takes, it should have some kind of democratic authority for its decisions if it

is to be truly representative of the concerns of London citizens.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER FIDLER, President,  
Royal Town Planning Institute,  
26 Portland Place, W1.

From the Chairman of the Association of London Authorities

Sir, I cannot accept that a city-wide mayor on its own is sufficient to provide strategic government for London (leading article, October 9). A small, streamlined authority, with perhaps 30 or so members, would offer a better chance of reflecting the diversity of views in the capital than a single individual, however attuned she or he might be to Londoners.

This is not to recreate anything that has gone before, but to provide a lean and focused body which can offer an overview of transport, planning and economic matters in the city. One point is essential, though: it must be elected for it to be effective.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET HODGE, Chairman,  
Association of London Authorities,  
36 Old Queen Street, SW1,  
October 9.

### Servicemen's homes

From the General Secretary of the Royal British Legion

Sir, I wish to comment on your report, "Soldiers may buy service homes" (October 7). Whilst I am pleased to see this crucial problem being recognised, it is important to put the problem of servicemen made redundant into perspective.

The article states that under the Options for Change programme "only 500 families a year were likely to be in serious housing need". This is certainly the current estimate for the first year of the run-down of Options for Change; but there are already 1,500 families in need, a figure which is expected to increase in the later years of the redundancy programme unless something is done now.

The problem is a matter of serious concern in both the Ministry of Defence and the ex-service organisations. In fact when the redun-

dancies are combined with the normal annual wastage, a minimum of 2,000 families are likely to require housing in each of the years up to and including 1995.

It is these families, particularly those returning from overseas postings, who will face difficulty and for whom we are all trying to make available the widest possible range of methods for making a first step into home ownership.

We are aware that the Ministry of Defence is addressing these problems by setting up a housing task force which is due to report in the near future. In addition it is hoped that the government will make available some of the large number of empty homes in the possession of other government departments.

Yours faithfully,  
P. C. E. CREESE,  
General Secretary,  
The Royal British Legion,  
48 Pall Mall, SW1,  
October 11.

### Non-executive directors

From Mr John Cheele

Sir, Despite the "severe discouragement" to the acceptance of a non-executive appointment" outlined by Sir Edward du Cann (October 9), there is no shortage of sincere and aware candidates on the registers of the Institute of Directors and of the Promotion of Non-Executive Directors organisation.

If companies are suffering from a lack of truly independent professional governors, it is more likely attributable to reluctance of executive-dominated boards to open their ranks to genuine outsiders than to reluctance of candidates to incur the personal risks.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN CHEELE,  
6 Tyndale Avenue,  
Cooden, Bexhill, East Sussex,  
October 9.

From Mr Andrew Dykes

Sir, Sir Edward du Cann is right. The risks of becoming a company

director, whether non-executive or not, have increased substantially in recent years and directors need relief from this exposure. One way to achieve this is for the company to purchase insurance against the personal liabilities of its directors.

In 1989 the government recognised this and by section 137 of the Companies Act made clear that companies may purchase such protection on behalf of their boards. Not surprisingly, demand for directors' (and company officers') liability insurance has grown rapidly since then, although the British development of this method of protection is still well behind that in the United States and Canada, where it is estimated that over 90 per cent of all companies purchase it.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW DYKES,  
(Managing Director),  
Encon Underwriting Ltd.,  
Fountain House,  
125/136 Finchchurch Street, EC3,  
October 10.

### Saving South Downs

From Councillor Valerie Chidson

Sir, The Countryside Commission says it is "extremely concerned at the delay" in getting the South Downs Conservation Board under way ("National Trust issues call to save the South Downs", October 10). But the conservation board proposal is itself a charade. If the downs are to be saved they need national park status — nothing less will do.

The county councils of East and West Sussex proposed the conservation board because they ran away from the idea of national park status. They tried to railroad the proposal through with little attempt to look objectively at the other options. The 11 district councils are

squabbling because the officers and their councillors want to retain their planning powers, and most do not understand the benefits national park status would bring.

Meanwhile Brighton's by-pass slashes an ugly scar across the downs and Eastbourne plans a heritage attraction at Beachy Head. The South Downs are one of our last stretches of chalk downland. They need national park protection, as Hobhouse proposed in 1947, before they are lost for ever.

Yours faithfully,  
VALERIE CHIDSON (Chairman,  
Council for National Parks,  
1988-90),  
Hassells, Waldron,  
Heathfield,  
East Sussex,  
October 10.

### Net book agreement

From Lord Goodman, CH

Sir, Although it is many years since I have had any material interest in publishing, I have had a professional concern under several hats, and principally as a former chairman of the Arts Council.

I read your leader of September 30 with regret: big guns should have some instructions in artillery before they let fly. Mr Gibson (letter, October 2) has stated cogently and well the reply and ooze of the letters which you have published since then (October 9, 11) has caused me to alter my view.

Might I add that on January 23,

1989, I wrote to *The Times* urging opponents of the net book agreement to study the judgment of the Restrictive Practices Court of October 30, 1962, which dealt faithfully and conclusively with every possible argument that could be advanced against the net book agreement.

May I hope that you will see the error of your ways and the gratuitous injury that you are causing literature from what apparently is an uninformed source.

Yours faithfully,  
GOODMAN,  
9-11 Fulwood Place,  
Gray's Inn, WC1,  
October 11.

## Mrs Thatcher's peerage problem

From Mr H. B. Brooks-Baker  
Sir, Mr Alan Hamilton's excellent article on Mrs Thatcher's peerage problem (October 8) states that "she may prefer to accept the lesser ennoblement of a life peerage".

However, life earldoms were created for Huntingdon in 1377 and Yarmouth in 1740 and both were women. It is, therefore, not necessary for her to accept a peerage of less importance if she wishes a life, as opposed to a hereditary, peerage. Life dukedoms have also been created in the past. Would this not be the fitting reward for Mrs Thatcher, in spite of the fact that Winston Churchill turned down the dukedom he was offered?

Yours faithfully,  
H. B. BROOKS-BAKER  
(Publishing Director),  
Burke's Peerage,  
Brooks Marketing Ltd.,  
12 Ricken Street, SW6,  
October 8.

From Lord Mayne  
Sir, Professor Stephen Haseler (October 7) cannot even have watched the House of Lords on television when he suggests that we function draped in ermine; but his little joke should not deflect us from examining his criticism of hereditary membership.

In fact, hereditary is an unwise and perhaps a better method of selection than appointment by lot, as once in Athens. The hereditary peers provide an element of juryman independent of election or nomination in our revising chamber which is ultimately subservient to the elected House.

Those who choose to accept their peerages provide an element of active and sometimes hard-working youth in what would otherwise become simply an assembly of ageing senators appointed by successive governments.

This is in no sense to criticise the former prime minister's preference for the simplest nomenclature, which is indeed in accordance with her character, if she should decide to take a most welcome place in our revising chamber.

Yours faithfully,  
MOYNE,  
House of Lords,  
October 10.

From Mr Simon Brilliant  
Sir, Many will be disappointed by Mrs Thatcher's letter to you (October 8). It is worth recalling why Gladstone proposed his adversary, Robert Lowe, for a viscountcy in 1880. "It seemed to me that a man who had once soared in those heights trodden by so few ought not to be lost in the common ruck of official barons."

Perhaps it would be a pity if she were so lost.

Yours faithfully,  
SIMON BRILLIANT,  
22 St James's Avenue, N20,  
October 9.

From Mr Jon Adams  
Sir, If only Mrs Thatcher had written: "I have not sought, I do not seek and I would not accept", how much clearer her meaning would have been.

Yours faithfully,  
JON ADAMS,  
32 Albany Road,  
Sittingbourne, Kent,  
October 8.

### Soviet Jews

From Mr Ian Skolnick

Sir, The Talmud tells us to be at all times optimistic. I was disappointed, therefore, to read Richard Beeston's report (October 5) in connection with the several thousand Soviet Jews who are dissatisfied with their new-found freedom in Israel and wish to return to their former home.

As the report says, some 350,000 immigrants have left the Soviet Union for Israel in the past two years and it would be refreshing to see some acknowledgement of the terrific achievement in accepting such a large proportion of immigrants.

Although many have undoubtedly left to secure a better life, and why not, so have many left to fulfil the 2,000-year-old dream of returning to the land of Israel. Certainly thousands of Jews who last year knew nothing of Abraham and Moses have this year celebrated Passover and attended on Yom Kippur, now spiritually aware of their origins.

Given the tremendous problems facing Israel, both economic and strategic, it would be more constructive to report on the positive aspects of the situation.

Yours faithfully,  
I. SKOLNICK,  
Traffalgar House, Grenville Place,  
Mill Hill, NW7,  
October 6.

### Infra dig

From Mr G. Vernon Huber

Sir, Although there has been trench-digging to the street around our residence for 200 days or so — sometimes the pneumatic drills would start at 7.30am, even on Saturday and Sunday — I have just noticed there is a section in the street of about four square feet that has not been dug up. Have they missed something? In whom should I report this?

Yours faithfully,  
G. V. HUBER,  
Apartment 22,  
35-37 Grosvenor Square, W1,  
October 7.



## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
October 13: The Princess Royal, President, Save the Children Fund, this evening attended a Royal Gala performance of "Come for the Ride" at the Theatre Royal, Bristol, and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir John Wills, Bt).  
Mrs Timothy Holderness-Roddam was in attendance.  
October 12: The Prince Edward this evening attended the World Airline Entertainment Association banquet at the Grosvenor House Hotel, London.  
The Princess Royal, Patron, The Butler Trust, this morning visited Her Majesty's Young Officers' Institution, Dunsford, and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire (Captain John Milne Home).  
This afternoon Her Royal Highness, Patron, Scottish Rugby Union, attended the Scotland v Ireland Rugby World Cup match at Murrayfield.  
**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
October 12: Miss Jane Walker-Oliver has succeeded the Lady Elizabeth Basset as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.  
**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
October 12: The Princess of

## Today's royal engagements

The Prince of Wales will visit the Dingwall National Centenary Mod, Ross and Cromarty, at noon.  
The Princess of Wales will visit the Katherine House Hospice, East End, Adderbury, Banbury, Oxfordshire, at 10.40; will visit Jagger Sport, Wytham Mill, at 11.50; as President of the National Meningitis Trust, will visit the charity at Broughton Castle at 12.40; and will visit Queensway County Primary School, Queensway, Banbury, at 2.05.  
The Duchess of York will visit the exhibition of Sir Anthony Caro's work at the Tate at 7.45.  
The Princess Royal, as Patron of the British School of Osteopathy, will visit the community research project at Rosemary School, 75 Prebend Street, at 10.15; and Sands Walk, Islington, at 10.45; she will attend the launch of the BBC World Service television news channel in Asia at BART at 11.55; as Patron of the British School of Osteopathy, she will attend the school's graduation ceremony at Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, at 1.50; and, as Honorary President of the Chartered Institute of Transport, will attend the prize-giving and presidential address at the Royal Over-Seas League, St James's, at 5.40.  
The Duke of Kent, as President of the Licensed Victuallers National Homes, will attend the national conference in Douglas, Isle of Man, at 11.00; and, as President of the RNLI, will name the "RNLI Ann and James Ritchie" in Ramsey at 1.50.

## Order of St John

The Lord Lieutenant of Belfast and the High Sheriff of Belfast attended the annual service of re-dedication of the Order of St John held yesterday in St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast, organised by the Order's Commandery of Ards. The Very Rev J. Shearer, Dean of St Anne's, officiated. Lord Vestey (Lord

## Marriages

**Mr James Spickernell and Lady Rachel Petty**  
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Calne, Wiltshire, of Mr James Spickernell, younger son of Mr and Mrs Richard Spickernell, to Lady Rachel Petty Fitzmaurice, younger daughter of the Earl of Shelburne and Frances Countess of Shelburne. The Rev Alan Woods officiated, assisted by the Rev Robin Cardwell.  
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Camilla Benson, Annabelle Duxford, Eleanor Smallwood, Camilla Coke, Harriet Peel and James de la Force. Mr Godfrey Spickernell was best man.  
A reception was held at Bowdow House.  
**Mr M.C. Bunting and Miss J.E.G. Carey**  
The marriage took place at St Lawrence Church, Chobham, on Saturday, October 12, between Mr Mark Bunting, younger son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Bunting and Miss J.E.G. Carey, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Carey, eldest son of Mr and Mrs George Carey, of Little, Somerset. Miss Fina Macdonald, youngest daughter of His Honour Judge and Mrs Angus Macdonald, of Newcastle upon Tyne. The Very Rev Allan Macleod officiated, prayers were read by the Rev Lindsey Robertson.  
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Sarah Macdonald and Miss Nellie Trinks. Mr Henry Trinks was best man. A reception was held in the Argyleshire Gathering Hall.  
**Mr W.N. Chilwell and Miss S. Shuttlesworth**  
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 12, 1991, in Wood Green, between Peter Goldberg, son of Sam and Judy, and Liz Stronach, daughter of Ben and Hedy.  
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**Mr P.J. Goldberg and Miss S. Shuttlesworth**  
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## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr W.N. Chilwell and Miss S. Shuttlesworth**  
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 12, 1991, in Wood Green, between Peter Goldberg, son of Sam and Judy, and Liz Stronach, daughter of Ben and Hedy.  
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## Appointments

Sir John Dellow and Mr Peter Nathan to be Deputy Lieutenants for Greater London.

## OBITUARIES

### MAJ-GEN SIR REGINALD SCOONES

Major-General Sir Reginald (Laurence) Scoones, KBE, CB, DSO, last British Kaid (Commandant) of the Sudan Defence Force, died on October 6 aged 90. He was born on December 18, 1900.

"CULLY" Scoones was knighted for his long and distinguished service to the Sudan, which began in 1926. He was also one of the original Desert Rats in 1940-41, and later his tanks thwarted the Japanese attack on Imphal in 1944.

He was a man of the highest integrity with a rock-like dependability, ready wit and delightful sense of humour. He had the ability to give others a warm sense of achievement while always underplaying his own efforts. Indeed, he was the epitome of the very best of the dedicated soldiers of our imperial era.

He was educated at Wellington and Sandhurst before joining the Royal Fusiliers in 1920. He transferred to the Royal Tank Corps in 1923, and three years later went to the Sudan as a machine-gun officer with the Sudan Defence Force.

Returning to England in 1933 he became adjutant of the 1st Royal Tank Regiment, and was lucky enough to be appointed GSO3 to the experimental Mobile Division in 1938. This led to his posting a year later as brigade major of the equally experimental Cavalry Brigade in Cairo, which was preparing, with woefully inadequate resources, to defend Egypt from Italian attack.

When the attack did come in September 1940, Scoones was GSO2 in General Richard O'Connor's Western Desert Force. Cully carried out much of the desert reconnaissance work, which paved the way for O'Connor's defeat of the Italian 10th Army in Sidi Barrani in November 1940, its expulsion from Cyrenaica and its total destruction at Beda Fomm in February 1941. He was awarded an immediate OBE for his work with



O'Connor. During Auchinleck's subsequent attempts to relieve Tobruk he was second-in-command of the 42nd Royal Tank Regiment. He took over command in the middle of the "Crusader" offensive in November 1942, during which the regiment supported the 4th Indian Division in the liquidation of the Axis frontier positions around Sidi Omar.

He was sent back to England as a battle-experienced officer to become deputy director of military training in the War Office before going out to command the 254th Tank Brigade in Burma in 1943.

The Japanese pre-empted the planned British offensive across the Chindwin by attacking the positions of the 4th Indian Corps, commanded by Cully's eldest brother, Geoffrey, at Imphal in March 1944. The Japanese 15th Division managed to occupy the vital Nungshigum feature overlooking the Corps' headquarters and main base in the plain of Imphal, but they had no anti-tank guns with them because their higher command believed that the British could not deploy tanks in the Assam hills. In the decisive battle for Nungshigum, Cully's tanks and RAF fighter bombers supported the Dogras in re-taking the feature. The tanks achieved complete

surprise, crushing the Japanese trenches, but at great cost in tank commanders, who had to stand up in their turrets to steer their drivers through the thick undergrowth. The immediate threat to Imphal was lifted.

Cully continued to command the 254th Tank Brigade until he was seriously hurt near Mandalay. He went back to his old job in the War Office with a well-deserved DSO. In 1947 he was asked to return to the Sudan as Assistant Kaid (Commandant) of the Defence Force. Highly respected and genuinely loved by its officers and men, he took over the post of Kaid as a major-general in 1950, and masterminded the handover to Sudanese officers in the Sudan's approach to independence.

The local political situation in 1954 was fraught with uncertainty; pro-Egyptian elements had succeeded in defeating the Mahdi's party in the elections for the first Sudanese parliament. Among the guests invited to the ceremonial opening was Egypt's President Nurgib. Lady Scoones was the first to pick up rumours of a possible attempt by the Mahdi's followers on Nurgib's life, and advised Cully, who was on tour, to return quickly to Khartoum. On his advice Nurgib's route to the governor's residence was changed. Riots ensued in the city, with some loss of life, but Nurgib was safely spirited away and dispatched back to Cairo during the night. Regrettably, Cully's later advice to his Sudanese successor that Northern officers should not be posted to units in the South fell on deaf ears: the long and bloody civil war there was the tragic result.

After he retired in 1954, Scoones chaired the Brewing Industry's National Trade Development Association until he became director of The Brewers' Society in 1958.

He married Isabella (Ella) Bowie Nisbet in Khartoum in 1933. They had one daughter.

## DORIS LILLY



Doris Lilly, author of *How to Marry a Millionaire* and *How to Make Love in Five Languages*, died of cancer in Manhattan's Beth Israel Medical Centre on October 9 aged 60. She was born in Los Angeles on December 26, 1930.

DORIS Lilly never married anyone, millionaire or otherwise, but her work as a gossip columnist brought her into constant contact with the rich and famous characters who peopled her books. She was, indeed, a character in her own right in the social whirl of charity balls and nightclubs, and was widely believed to be the inspiration for "Holly Golightly" in Truman Capote's *Breakfast at Tiffany's*. Lilly had few illusions about her work, readily conceding

that her columns in the *New York Post* were sometimes "silly", and those she wrote about often "shallow". Still, she said, "they're pleasant and they smell good, and they eat well and drink good wines, and that's all right".

In her youth, Doris Lilly was a contract actress for Cecil B. De Mille. It was a period during which she honed her talent for identifying up-and-coming people, and she was a close friend of Ronald Reagan between his marriages to Jane Wyman and Nancy Davis. Three years ago, two of Reagan's letters to her were auctioned at Sotheby's for \$4,400. The purchaser was publisher Malcolm Forbes.

Her writing career began in 1951 when her first book, *How to Marry a Millionaire*, was published by Putnam and

next work, *How to Make Love in Five Languages*, appeared in the bookshops. It was followed by *Those Fabulous Greeks: Onassis, Ntarchos and Lianos* in 1970, and *Glamour Girl*, which she co-authored with Robin Moore, in 1977.

In 1984, Doris Lilly was persuaded to write an updated version of her most famous book, but by that time inflation had caught up with her. It became *How to Marry a Billionaire*, published by Delacorte. "After all," she said, "a million dollars isn't much these days. You can't even get a decent house for that."

In addition to her gossip column, which appeared from 1968 to 1978, Lilly worked as a commentator for a New York television station and was a frequent guest on TV

personality shows and panel games. She pursued a continuing magazine career, working as beauty editor of *Town and Country*, and as a contributor to *McCall's*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Cosmopolitan*, and, at the time of her death, *Avenue*.

But she will be best remembered as part of the scene she wrote about; a role that exposed her to the sort of comment she dealt to others. "She was never fond of poverty," wrote Cindy Adams, one of her successors on the *Post*. "When the rest of us were in camel's hair, she got a sable coat." The coat, said Ms Adams, came from a male admirer "who was a little bit married." Doris Lilly probably enjoyed that.

She leaves no immediate survivors.

## Nicholas Coote

### More credit to the churches

CARDINAL Hume has stated that Britain could no longer claim to be a Christian country; its public policy was substantially at odds with the Christian tradition. The results of the recent European values survey appear to reinforce this: what right has a 13 per cent minority to seek to impose its standards on a pluralist society, particularly as only 16 per cent of the population have "great confidence" in the churches? So, short of a miracle, how can the churches go through a decade of evangelisation without deep pessimism?

Churches, in fact, can derive considerable optimism from the values survey while not underestimating the challenge. Starting from the assumption that Britain is a secularised, materialistic society, there are some considerable surprises. If 13 per cent go to church once a week, between a fifth and a quarter of the population go on a monthly basis - not a tiny minority. Stranger still, more than 40 per cent have confidence in the churches generally, (16 per cent great confidence). More than half the population thinks churches give proper guidance on spiritual needs, nearly a third thinks they offer helpful answers to the difficulties of family life, and a quarter approves the churches' approach to Britain's social problems. Churches are not a discredited minority.

Reactions to the survey have pointed out public approval for the churches speaking out on matters of social morality and social policy such as Third World issues, racial discrimination and ecology; around two thirds would not think that this is interfering in politics. This is contrasted with a supposed disapproval of church intervention in matters of personal morality. In actual fact it is quite surprising to

find that more than half of the population thinks it is appropriate for churches to speak out on issues such as abortion and euthanasia, and slightly less on marital infidelity. This is closer to southern European countries such as Italy, Spain and Portugal than to north-west European countries.

Much has been made of the fact that 46 per cent never go to church, and yet 54 per cent believe in God. There is indeed a gap between the churches and those who have a sense not only of the transcendent, both in the sense of the divine, but of the immortal and the moral - two thirds believe in the soul and sin. This is not the language of crass materialism and secularism. The Christian orthodoxies are considerably less well supported, a personal God, resurrection, and only less than half believe in - or hope for - heaven. Nevertheless there is purchase here for the churches in the decade of evangelisation: they are speaking to people who are not blind to transcendence nor deaf to moral claims and obligations. There is a long latent in the curious cluster of incoherent beliefs in heaven, resurrection and reincarnation.

Perhaps we have been before. In the first century at Athens, Paul of Tarsus addressed a society which was both intensely curious and pluralistic in its religious beliefs, and fairly permissive in its moral conduct. He commented that their "unknown God" was the very God he was proclaiming to them. This God had placed in the human race the capacity to seek the deity and by feeling their way towards it, succeed in finding God. Indeed God was not far from any of them, and they were all God's children. Now God was telling everyone everywhere that they

must have a change of heart because right and wrong matter and Jesus was the standard by which good and evil was to be judged. God's endorsement of Jesus had been shown by his resurrection from the dead. The account then describes the laughter with which talk of rising from the dead was greeted. But some said: "Let's hear you talk about this another time". What Paul left "there were some who attached themselves to him and became believers".

This is the pattern of the churches' task in the decade of evangelisation. Explicate and unveil what is there hidden in today's situation, and bring human hearts to fulfilment. Religion is not a rival to family, friendship, leisure or work. Invite people to face up to the moral challenge founded upon Jesus, not to pick over a buffet supper of rival moralities or even choose from the *à la carte* menu of different churches. Orthodox beliefs need to be presented as the expression of God's solidarity with human beings and his guarantee of fulfilment. They are not abstract formulations about a remote God. Demonstrations of that belief and behaviour are not just an individualistic private matter but imply human attachment and solidarity. Attachment to the community of faith should be shown to be the way in which God's project becomes sacramentally incarnate in the world of today. It should not be mistaken as a drive by churches to bag converts.

The programme is formidable but not impossible. The values survey should help us to locate the task where it actually is, not where we might like it to be, nor where the pessimists fear it is.

The author is assistant general secretary, Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales.

## Memorial services

**Lady Summerson**  
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lady (John) Summerson was held yesterday at St Saviour's, London, NW3. The Rev Paul de Fortis officiated. Mr Tim Summerson, son, read the lesson and Sir Hugh Casson, CH, gave an address.

**The Rev Douglas Graham**  
A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Rev Douglas Graham was held on Saturday in the Chapel of Dean Close School, Cheltenham. The Rev Daniel Young, school chaplain, officiated. Mr Christopher Bacon, headmaster, and Mr Brian Wilson read the lessons. Canon R.D. Page gave an address.

**Dr David Powell-Price**  
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dr David Powell-Price was held yesterday in the Chapel of St Andrew, Grenville College, Bideford, North Devon. The Rev Frederick Salmon, chaplain of the college, officiated and the Right Rev Conrad Meyer, Provost of the Western Division of the Woodard Schools, pronounced the blessing.  
Mr David Lea, bursar, and Damian Ellacott, deputy head prefect, read the lessons. Sir

Peter Laurence, Custos (Chairman of the School Council), read from the works of Canon Henry Scott Holland and Prebendary Norman Devay gave an address.

**Mr Edward Crossley Thompson**  
A memorial service for Mr Edward Crossley Thompson was held on Saturday in the Chapel of Jesus College, Oxford. The Rev Graham Tomlin officiated. Dr Peter North, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, read the lesson and Dr Geoffrey Young gave an address.

## Mr Justice Anthony Lincoln

A memorial service for The Hon Mr Justice Anthony Lincoln will be held in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on Monday, November 18, 1991, at 5.00 pm.

## Sir Ashton Roskill, QC

There will be a memorial service for Sir Ashton Roskill, QC, in the Temple Church, London, EC4, on Wednesday, October 16, at 5 pm.

## Anniversaries

**BIRTHS:** James II, reigned 1685-88. St James's Palace, 1633; William Penn, Quaker founder of the state of Pennsylvania, London, 1644; Adolphe Monticelli, painter, Marseille, 1824; Masataka Shiki, poet, Matsuyama, Japan, 1867; Miles Stella Franklin, novelist, Tumut, New South Wales, 1879; Eamon De Valera, president of the Irish Republic 1959-73, New York, 1882; Katherine Mansfield, writer, Wellington, New Zealand, 1888; Dwight Eisenhower, general, 34th president of the USA, 1953-61, Denison, Texas, 1890; e.e. cummings, poet, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1894.

**DEATHS:** John ("Orator") Henley, preacher, London, 1756; John Curran, Irish statesman, Brompton, Middlesex, 1817; Dame Maria Tempest, actress, London, 1942; Erwin Rommel, commander of the German Afrika Corps in the second world war, committed suicide, Herrlingen, 1944; Dame Edith Evans, actress, Cranbrook, Kent, 1976; Bing Crosby, singer and film actor, near Madrid, 1977.

The Battle of Hastings, 1066. HMS Royal Oak was sunk by a U-boat in Scapa Flow, 1939.

## Service dinner

British Support Command Liaison and Movement Staff TA Colonel R.I. Walters and Officers of the British Support Command Liaison and Movement Staff TA held their annual regimental dinner on Saturday at the Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, Grantham. Lieutenant-Colonel C.W.M. Milner Williams presided. Sir Charles and Lady Rowley, Colonel and Mrs C.J. Constable, Colonel and Mrs J. Riggall and Mr and Mrs John Chitty were the principal guests.

## Sedburgh School

The Wavell-Wakefield Memorial Rugby Match this year will be the game Sedburgh and Uppingham, to be played at Sedburgh on Saturday, November 9, 1991. Kick off 2.30 pm.

## Company of Makers of Playing Cards

The following have been elected officers: Master, Mr P.M.C. Cressen; Senior Warden, D.C. Warner; Junior Warden, Mr C.J.F. Latham.

Nature notes is held over due to pressure of space.











## BBC 1

- 6.00 Cee-fax 6.30 Breakfast News**  
**9.05 Kilroy.** The first of a new series of studio discussions on topical issues, chaired by Robert Kilroy-Silk. This morning, the "good life" refugees, should we toughen the law? **9.50 Hot Chicks.** A new British comedy series with chef Gary Rhodes preparing poached eggs.  
**10.00 News.** regional news and weather **10.05 Playdays.** For the very young **10.25 The Family News.** Cartoon adventures of a family of aquatic monsters **10.35 Antiques Roadshow Gems.** In the first of a new series Hugh Scully dips into the *Antiques Roadshow* archives to find some of the large objects that have appeared on the programme.  
**11.00 News.** regional news and weather **11.05 No Kidding.** Mike Smith and Kate Cockstock present a new family quiz show.  
**11.30 People Today.** A new magazine series presented by Miriam Stoppard and Adrian Mills. Includes Rusty Grant in New York slugging and talking to celebrities and Debbie Jones launching television's first national karaoke competition. With news, regional news and weather at 12.00.  
**12.20 Pebble MBL.** Entertainment from the Birmingham foyer, introduced by Alan Titchmarsh and Judi Spliers. Today's guests include singer Les Stretfield **12.55 Regional news and weather**  
**1.00 One O'Clock News** (Cee-fax) **1.10 Four Squares.** Quiz  
**2.15 Knights Landing.** West coast spin-off from *Dallas* **3.00 Pot Black.** The first semi-final of the one-frame tournament features the defending champion, Jimmy White, against six-time world champion Steve Davis.  
**3.40 The Surgeon.** **3.50 Penney Crayon.** Animated series (r) **4.00 Harrow Scum.** A new series of picture book stories told by Brian Glover, Josie Lawrence and Saeed Jafrey **4.10 New Adventures of Mighty Mouse (r)** **4.25 Pigsty.** Musical animation **4.35 Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles.** Cartoon (Cee-fax)  
**5.00 Newsround** with Juliet Morris **5.10 Blue Peter.** To mark Columbus Day, an alternative version of the discovery of the New World. (Cee-fax)  
**5.35 Neighbours (r).** (Cee-fax) (s). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster **6.00 Six O'Clock News** with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. Weather **6.30 Regional News magazines.** Northern Ireland: Neighbours **7.00 Woman.** Guests include Rowan Atkinson and singer Alison Moyet **7.30 Watchdog.** Consumer affairs series **8.00 Telly Addicts.** The McKelvey and Wharton families in a test of television programme knowledge



Sliced Days: chef Gary Rhodes with British cuisine (8.50am)

- 8.30 Sea Trek: The Caribbean.**  
 ● CHOICE: The underwater wildlife series allows itself a joke at the expense of its over-jolly presenters by having them nipped on the legs by stingrays. After that, not surprisingly, it is on with the wetsuits. Mike DeGruy and Martha Holmes are in, or rather, on the edge of the Cayman Islands. But the real stars are the cameramen, taking their equipment down to the sea bed and coming back with footage so clear and sharp it might have been taken in a studio tank. Some of the colours are dazzling and the creatures of the deep constantly upstage the humans. Martha retaliates by taking to a small submarine but the fish look better. The commentary is relentlessly jolly. (Cee-fax)  
**9.00 Nine O'Clock News** with Marilyn Lewis. (Cee-fax) Regional news and weather  
**9.30 Panorama: The Halcion Nightmare.** Tom Mangold reports on the sleeping pill which was banned in Britain last week for alleged side effects that can make people commit murder or suicide.  
**10.10 Cop Rock.** Musical drama, set in the Los Angeles police department and created by Steven Bochco of *Hill Street Blues* (s). Northern Ireland: Now and Then **10.40 Cop Rock**  
**11.00 The Victorian Kitchen.** Ruth Mott re-creates a gargantuan Victorian breakfast from a Mrs Beeton recipe (r). (Cee-fax). Wales: Yrall  
**11.30 Skillshop.** The second in the magazine series on training and jobs (r). (s). Wales and Northern Ireland: The Victorian Kitchen  
**12.00 Weather.** Wales and Northern Ireland: Skillshop

## TV VARIATIONS

## ANGLIA

As London except: 2.20pm-2.50 Gardens for All 6.25-7.00 Anglia News 12.00-1.00 Kojak

## BORDER

As London except: 1.50pm-3.15 Film: Murder Without Cries 6.10-6.40 News and Away 6.00-6.30 Monday 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road 12.05am Crime Story 1.00-1.30 Superstars of Wrestling 2.00 Stephen King's The Horror 2.30 Film: Andromeda 4.00-4.30 America's Top Ten 4.35-5.30 The FBI Men and Her

## CENTRAL

As London except: 2.20pm Graham Kerr 2.45-3.15 Cooking of Ages 3.10-3.40 Central News 6.25-7.00 Central News 12.05 Primeval 2.35 Entertainment UK 3.35 Live on Stage with... 4.40-5.30 John

## GRANADA

As London except: 1.50pm Film: Four Girls in White 3.25-3.50 News and Away 6.00-6.30 Monday 6.30-7.00 Granada Tonight 12.05 Primeval 2.35 Stephen King's The Horror 2.30 Film: Andromeda 4.00-4.30 America's Top Ten 4.35-5.30 The FBI Men and Her

## RAI

6.55am Weather: News Headlines  
 7.00 Morning Concert: Weber (Overture), Peter Schmitt-Borin Philharmonia Orchestra (Karajan). Haydn (Piano Sonata in E minor HVI 34; Alfred Brendel)  
 7.30 News  
 7.35 Elgar (Surtis, The Spanish Lady: Guadalupe String Ensemble under Robert Solter). William Corbett (Concerto alla Spagnola: Andrea Marzulli, violin, European Community Baroque Orchestra under Roy Goodman, violin); Mozart (Piano Concerto No 24 in C minor, K 491; Solomon Philharmonia Orchestra under Herbert Murrell)  
 8.30 News  
 8.35 Composers of the Week: Schumann (Cello Suite No 3; Arthur Rindstein, piano); (Piano Quartet in E flat, Op 47; Glen Gould, Members of the the Juilliard Quartet)  
 9.35 Morning Sequence featuring members of the Nash Ensemble, Elgar (Wine Song, Philharmonia Chamber Choir under David Temple); Britten (Cello Suite No 2; Christopher von Karajan); Elgar (Cello Suite No 1, Op 75; Philharmonia Chamber Choir under David Temple); Bax (Violin Sonata; Roger Chase, violin, Ian Brown, piano); Britten (Five Flower Songs, Op 47; Cambridge Singers under John Rutter); Elgar (Violin Sonata in E minor, Op 85; Maria Crayford, violin, Ian Brown, piano); Elgar (Serenade Op 73 No 2; Philharmonia Chamber Choir under David Temple)  
 11.20 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, Leader, Geoffrey Trichoff and conductor Jerry McKay perform: Schumann (Piano Concerto No 2 in B flat), Tchaikovsky (Symphony No 5 in E minor)  
 1.00pm News  
 1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Trio Sonatas for Telemann (Quartet in D); Leclair (Sonata in G, Op 9 No 7); Telemann (Suite No 2 in B minor); Bach (The Sonatas)  
 2.00 Third Opinion: A week in the arts with Christopher Cook  
 2.45 Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra under Vladimir Ashkenazy perform: Shostakovich (Symphony No 2 in B flat); Strauss (Cello Concerto);

## HITV WEST

As London except: 1.50pm The Saturday 2.20-2.50 Gardening Time 5.10-5.40 Home and Away 6.00-6.30 HWT News 6.35-7.00 What's On

## HITV WALES

As HITV West except: 6.00pm Wales at Six 6.30-7.00 Prime Time

## SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.50pm Blockbusters 2.20-2.50 Jack Thompson Down Under 5.10-5.40 Home and Away 6.00-6.30 Scotland Today 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road 12.05 Primeval 2.35 Entertainment UK 3.35 Live on Stage with... 4.40-5.30 John

## TSW

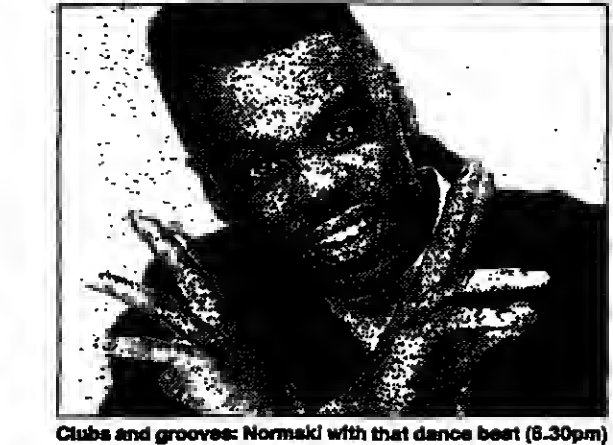
As London except: 2.20pm The Young Doctors 2.50-3.15 Yan Can Cook 3.25-3.55 Home and Away 5.10-5.40 Families 6.00-6.30 TSW Today 6.30-7.00 What's On the West 12.05 Primeval 2.35 Entertainment UK 3.35 Live on Stage with... 4.40-5.30 John

## TVS

As London except: 8.15pm Coast to Coast 2.45-3.15 Action 5.10-5.40 Home

## BBC 2

- 8.00 News 8.15 Science and Society.** Cardiovascular Diseases  
**8.30 Three Days One Summer** at Sussex cricket club (r)  
**9.00 Daytime on Two.** Educational programmes  
**9.00 News** and weather followed by *Storytime* (r) **2.15 Songs of Praise (r).** (Cee-fax) **2.50 Holiday Outings** to the Lot Valley (r)  
**3.00 News** and weather followed by *Wild World: Wild Life of New York City* (r) **3.50 News.** regional news and weather **4.00 Fd Sooner Be a Crooner.** A profile of the Gramophones  
**4.30 Television For the World.** Ann Ford reports from Beita on today's launch of BBC World Service Television's channel in Asia  
**5.05 Film: Beyond a Reasonable Doubt (1956, b/w).**  
 ● CHOICE: The final Hollywood film of the German émigré director Fritz Lang is a characteristically dark and ambiguous thriller on the theme of capital punishment. To expose the system, an abolitionist newspaper owner (Sidney Blackmer) plans for his future son-in-law (Dane Andrews) to get himself convicted of a murder he did not commit. The idea is that Blackmer will then intervene to reveal the truth. But Blackmer is killed in a car accident and the evidence that would save Andrews is destroyed. The story has even more twists than that, including a climax that was not revealed to the cast and crew until the day it was shot. On the plot level the film is tense and gripping with hardly a superfluous frame in its 75 minutes. At the same time, the script-writer Douglas Morrow (an Oscar winner in 1948 for *The Stratton Story*) develops a complex study of guilt and deceit. John Fontaine plays Andrews's intended. (Cee-fax) **6.20 Animation Now.** *Legacy* (r)



Clubs and grooves: Normald with that dance beat (8.30pm)

- 6.30 DEF II** begins with *Dance Energy*. The first of a new series from the club scene, presented by Normald  
**7.00 Standalone Room Only.** Football magazine series  
**7.30 Open Space.** Over a Barrel.  
 ● CHOICE: Last week's Conservative conference was the target of a lobby by small businessmen who are traditionally the party's solid supporters. They were publicans protesting at a change in the law which, they claim, will close pubs, push up prices and leave many landlords facing ruin. The government's idea was to inject greater competition in a business dominated by a few big brewers. But a Bristol landlord, John Webb, is not impressed. His report shows loyal publicans going bankrupt and being thrown out into the street. He warns of beer at 23 a pint and homey inns being transformed into raucous karaoke parlours. Asked for a comment, Whitbread offers sympathy but blames the government. (Cee-fax)  
**8.00 Nature Fair Game?**  
 ● CHOICE: One of the saving features of the apartheid regime in South Africa has been its record on conservation. But for strict protection the wildlife might probably be extinct by now. Instead, there are enough to send to parks throughout the world. The black population does not see things in the same way. As Nelson Mandela says, it is difficult to persuade people living in poverty that conservation should have priority. This Nature report, maintaining the high standard of the series on its return, focuses on the Kruger National Park which abounds one of the poorest black townships. The black people park on the edge of the park, to cultivate and for water and fuel. Chief Buthezi calls the park "white men's playgrounds". The snag is that wildlife attracts tourists and brings in much-needed foreign currency. (Cee-fax)  
**8.30 Film: Long Time Gone (1989)** starring Paul Lister, Wil Wheaton and Ann Dusenberry. A made-for-television black comedy about an under-employed private detective who, at the same time as being hired to find a beautiful woman's missing husband, is hired by her to find a beautiful woman's missing husband. Directed by Robert Butler **10.00 Naked Video.** Madcap humour from Scotland  
**10.30 Newswatch** with Peter Snow  
**11.15 The Late Show.** Arts and media magazine (a) **11.55 Weather**

## ITV

- 6.00 TV-am**  
**9.25 Jeopardy!** The first of a new series of the quiz game with a difference. Steve Jones, the questionmaster, gives the contestants the answers and they have to provide the questions **9.55 Thames News** and weather  
**10.00 The Time ... The Place ...** Mike Scott chairs a discussion on a topical subject  
**10.40 Film Morning.** Family magazine.  
**12.10 Rosie and Jim.** Puppet series made by John Cunliffe, the creator of *Postman Pat*  
**12.30 News (Oracle)** and weather **1.10 Thames News** and weather  
**1.20 Home and Away.** Australian family drama series. (Oracle) **1.50 A Country Practice.** Medical drama series set in the Australian outback (s)  
**2.20 Thames Help.** Jackie Sprockley previews her series on family finance **2.50 Graham Kerr.** Calorie-conscious cooking by the former *Calypso* Gourmet. This afternoon New Orleans jambalaya  
**3.15 ITN News.** headlines, 3.20. *Thames News* headlines, 3.25. *Families.* Soap linking the north of England with Australia (s)  
**3.55 The Sooty Show** presented by Matthew Corbett (s) **4.15 Tiny Toon Adventures.** Cartoon adventures series created by Steven Spielberg **4.40 Cartoon** featuring Daffy Duck (r) **4.50 How 2.** Fascinating facts from Fred Dineage, Carol Vorderman and Graham Kerr  
**5.10 Blockbusters.** General knowledge quiz game for teenagers  
**5.40 News** with Carol Barnes. (Oracle) Weather  
**5.55 Thames Help.** Jackie Sprockley begins a series on family finance with advice on debt repayment  
**6.00 Home and Away (r).** (Oracle)  
**6.30 Thames News** and weather  
**7.00 The Krypton Files.** Four more contestants - from Lancashire, Cambridge, London and Bristol - competing for a place in the Gordon B final of the brain and brawn competition. Presented by Gordon Burns with celebrity guests Tony Robinson and Michelle Collins. (Oracle) (s)  
**7.30 Coronation Street.** (Oracle)  
**8.50 Strike It Lucky.** General knowledge quiz game (s)



Hannover blows: PC Burke shows his battered face (8.30pm)

- 8.30 World in Action.** A report about police officers who have been seriously assaulted in the line of duty, some 20,000 by the end of the year, it is estimated. They include Shaun Burke who was involved out of the force after surviving a savage attack by a motorist with a hammer who struck him 13 times on the head  
**9.00 Film: The Sting (1973)** starring Robert Redford, Paul Newman and Robert Shaw. Joyous caper movie which won seven Oscars. Redford and Newman join forces in an elaborate horse-racing fraud on Shaw who was responsible for the murder of an ageing con-artist friend of the couple. The film was also responsible for the revival in popularity of Scott Joplin's music. Directed by George Roy Hill (continues after the news)  
**10.00 News** at Ten with Alistair Stewart and Julia Somerville. (Oracle) Weather **10.30 Thames News** and weather  
**10.40 Film: The Sting** (continued)  
**12.05am In the Heat of the Night.** American Deep South crime series starring Carroll O'Connor and Howard Rollins (s)  
**1.00 Sportsround Extra** includes action from the Scottish Provident city centre cycling league  
**2.00 Film: Going Hollywood - The 30s (1984, colour and b/w).** A look at the 30s and the films that made Hollywood the film-making capital of the world during the 1930s  
**3.30 American College Football.** N.C. State v Wake Forest  
**4.25 Music Special** featuring The Righteous Brothers in concert  
**5.30 ITN Morning News.** Ends at 6.00

## CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 The Channel 4 Daily**  
**8.25 Schools**  
**12.00 Right to Reply** presented by Rory McGrath. Includes a discussion on whether there should be a televised debate between the party leaders at the next general election. Among those taking part are Sir Bernard Ingham, Roger Bolton, Michael Dobbs, and MPs Harriet Harman and Charles Kennedy (r). (Teletext)  
**12.30 Business Daily** presented by Susannah Simons  
**1.00 Sesame Street.** Award-winning pre-school learning series from the United States  
**2.00 Film: The Prime Minister (1940, b/w)** starring John Gielgud as Benjamin Disraeli, with Fay Compton (as Queen Victoria), Diana Wynyard and Stephen Murray. Despite the strong cast and Gielgud's attractive performance in the title role, this is a plodding and episodic biopic of the great Victorian statesman. Directed by Thorold Dickinson  
**4.00 Loads More Muck and Magic.** Series for organic gardeners, presented by Rebecca Pow and Alan Gear. Today they are in Bristol at the headquarters of the City Farm Movement. Plus Bob Sherman with advice on dealing with clay  
**4.30 Fifteen-to-One.** Fast-moving general knowledge quiz hosted by William G. Stewart  
**5.00 The Late Late Show.** Lively music and chat show from Dublin, presented by Gay Byrne  
**6.00 The Wander Years.** Award-winning musical comedy starring Fred Savage as Kevin, a boy growing up in the late 1950s. In this episode his first serious date with Winnie looks to be heading for disaster when she leaves him half way through a party (r)



Playing word games: De Cadenat and Christian (6.30pm)

- 6.30 Wordsearch.** A behind-the-scenes look at the auditions to select from 5,000 hopefuls another presenter to join Terry Christian and Amanda de Cadenat on the entertainment magazine *The Word*  
**7.00 Channel 4 News** with Nicholas Owen and Zeinab Badawi. (Teletext) Weather  
**7.50 Connaught.** Believable soap set in the Merseyside suburbs. (Teletext) (s)  
**8.30 Inspector Morse: Decayed By Flight.** The endite detective investigates the death of a cricketer, killed before an annual reunion match. As he and Sgt Lewis piece together the evidence they realise that the other players had more than cricket on their minds at the time of the murder. Starring John Thaw, Kevin Whately, Norman Rodway, Nicky Henson and Daniel Massey (r). (Teletext)  
**10.30 Cutting Edge: Winning Fortunes.** A documentary about what it is like to become an overnight millionaire. With contributions from Alan Hepden, an Oxford plumber who won a million pounds on the pools last year, Viv Nicholson who vowed she would "spend, spend, spend" and Bert Elliott who bought a greyhound track (r)  
**11.30 Australian Rules Football.** Highlights of the Fosters Cup match at London's Oval between West Coast Eagles and the Hawthorn Hawks  
**12.30am One Day Telly.** Film-maker Erik Knudsen's personal account of the changes that have taken place in his native Ghana since independence in 1957. Ends at 1.45

## TYNE TEES

As London except: 6.10pm-6.40 Home and Away 6.00-6.30 Monday 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road 12.05 Primeval 2.35 Entertainment UK 3.35 Live on Stage with... 4.40-5.30 John

## ULSTER

As London except: 1.50pm Sora and Daughters 2.20-2.50 Run on the Road 2.50-3.15 An Invitation to Remember (Loral Sullivan) 3.20-3.50 News and Away 6.00-6.30 Monday 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road 12.05 Primeval 2.35 Entertainment UK 3.35 Live on Stage with... 4.40-5.30 John

## YORKSHIRE

As London except: 2.00pm-3.15 Film: One Way Out 6.10-6.40 News and Away 6.00-6.30 Monday 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road 12.05 Primeval 2.35 Entertainment UK 3.35 Live on Stage with... 4.40-5.30 John

## SAC

Starts 8.00am On 14th 8.25 News 12.00 Family Film 12.30 Newswatch 12.40 Sport

## RADIO 4

(s) Stereo on FM  
 5.55am Shipping Forecast 6.00 News 6.15 Farming Today  
 6.45 Daily bulletin of rural current affairs 2.35 Prayer for the Day 6.50 Today, 7.00-7.30 News 7.30-8.00 News 8.05-8.30 Sport 8.35-8.55 Weather 8.55-9.15 News 9.15-9.30 Sport 9.30-9.45 News 9.45-10.00 News 10.00-10.15 News 10.15-10.30 News 10.30-10.45 News 10.45-11.00 News 11.00-11.15 News 11.15-11.30 News 11.30-11.45 News 11.45-12.00 News 12.00-12.15 News 12.15-12.30 News 12.30-12.45 News 12.45-1.00 News 1.00-1.15 News 1.15-1.30 News 1.30-1.45 News 1.45-2.00 News 2.00-2.15 News 2.15-2.30 News 2.30-2.45 News 2.45-3.00 News 3.00-3.15 News 3.15-3.30 News 3.30-3.45 News 3.45-4.00 News 4.00-4.15 News 4.15-4.30 News 4.30-4.45 News 4.45-5.00 News 5.00-5.15 News 5.15-5.30 News 5.30-5.45 News 5.45-6.00 News 6.00-6.15 News 6.15-6.30 News 6.30-6.45 News 6.45-7.00 News 7.00-7.15 News 7.15-7.30 News 7.30-7.45 News 7.45-8.00 News 8.00-8.15 News 8.15-8.30 News 8.30-8.45 News 8.45-9.00 News 9.00-9.15 News 9.15-9.30 News 9.30-9.45 News 9.45-10.00 News 10.00-10.15 News 10.15-10.30 News 10.30-10.45 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3.00-3.15 News 3.15-3.30 News 3.30-3.45 News 3.45-4.00 News 4.00-4.15 News 4.15-4.30 News 4.30-4.45 News 4.45-5.00 News 5.00-5.15 News 5.15-5.30 News 5.30-5.45 News 5.45-6.00 News 6.00-6.15 News 6.15-6.30 News 6.30-6.45 News 6.45-7.00 News 7.00-7.15 News 7.15-7.30 News 7.30-7.45 News 7.45-8.00 News 8.00-8.15 News 8.15-8.30 News 8.30-8.45 News 8.45-9.00 News 9.00-9.15 News 9.15-9.30 News 9.30-9.45 News 9.45-10.00 News 10.00-10.15 News 10.15-10.30 News 10.30-10.45 News 10.45-11.00 News 11.00-11.15 News 11.15-11.30 News 11.30-11.45 News 11.45-12.00 News 12.00-12.15 News 12.15-12.30 News 12.30-12.45 News 12.45-1.00 News 1.00-1.15 News 1.15-1.30 News 1.30-1.45 News 1.45-2.00 News 2.00-2.15 News 2.15-2.30 News 2.30-2.45 News 2.45-3.00 News 3.00-3.15 News 3.15-3.30 News 3.30-3.45 News 3.45-4.00 News 4.00-4.15 News 4.15-4.30 News 4.30-4.45 News 4.45-5.00 News 5.00-5.15 News 5.15-5.30 News 5.30-5.45 News 5.45-6.00 News 6.00-6.15 News 6.15-6.30 News 6.30-6.45 News 6.45-7.00 News 7.00-7.15 News 7.15-7.30 News 7.30-7.45 News 7.45-8.00 News 8.00-8.15 News 8.15-8







## Invergordon denies talk of cross holdings

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

INVERGORDON Distillers, the Scottish whisky group fighting a £350 million hostile bid from Whyte & Mackay, a subsidiary of American Brands, denied that it had plans for a cross-shareholding deal with any third party, including La Martini Quaise, the private French group.

Chris Greig, managing director of Invergordon, said yesterday: "There have been no talks on the issue with anyone." He said reports on a tie with the French group were incorrect.

W&M increased its offer for Invergordon to 275p a share on Thursday and picked up 9.8 per cent of the group's shares in the market. Most shareholders will receive the W&M offer document tomorrow. The offer is final and closes on October 30.

The W&M offer document claims Invergordon has considered cross-shareholding in the past and quotes a *Sunday Times* article in which Dr Greig is reported to have said: "At the end of the day, cross-shareholdings may be desirable." Michael Lunn, W&M chairman and chief executive, says that while cross-shareholdings might maintain Invergordon's independence, they would dilute existing shareholders' interest and could deny shareholders a bid premium for their shares.

W&M's argument that Invergordon will be vulnerable to the downturn in the Scotch whisky cycle if it remains independent as it has few brands and is over-dependent on commodity sales, Invergordon says the W&M bid undervalues the company which is well-placed to prosper as an independent company in the Nineties.

Mr Lunn says he is concerned about Invergordon's profit forecast of £32 million for 1991. "How much of that is one-off profits and how much is sustainable?" he asks. "They have said nothing about profits in 1992."

Dr Greig said yesterday that the group had made three profit forecasts in three successive years as it prepared for the management buyout, the subsequent flotation and now the defence of the bid. He said: "They have all been prepared in the same way, under the same conservative accounting methods, and two out of three have been achieved. We have said the company will continue to grow beyond 1991. If Whyte & Mackay are implying that there are a lot of Mickey Mouse one-offs in the 1991 forecast, I categorically deny that."

## Blue Arrow defence due to open

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE defence is expected to open in the Blue Arrow trial today, after ten weeks of legal argument without the jury present.

Members of the jury have been warned that the trial, already one of Britain's longest and most expensive, may not finish this year.

County NatWest, NatWest Investment Bank, its immediate parent, UBS Phillips & Drew Securities, the stockbroker, and five individuals deny conspiring to dishonestly mislead the market over the outcome of the Blue Arrow rights issue.

### CHANGE ON WEEK

#### THE POUND

US dollar 1.7197 (-0.0213)  
German mark 2.9097 (-0.0065)  
Exchange index 90.4 (-0.5)  
Bank of England official close (4pm)

### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 1953.9 (-64.8)  
FT-SE 100 2555.0 (-68.6)  
New York Dow Jones 2983.68 (+21.92)  
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 24157.72 (-439.18)

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## Day predicts £500m profits by 1994

# Bae comes out fighting for City support

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

SIR Graham Day, the new chairman of British Aerospace, begins an all-out offensive today to rally City institutions to back the company's £432 million rights issue.

He will tell them that all four of Bae's main divisions are set for a profits surge to top £500 million within three years. In particular, Sir Graham will predict £150 million profits for the loss-making Rover car group by 1994, and solid improvements in margins on Airbus development.

Shares in Britain's biggest manufacturer are sagging 9p below the rights price of 380p, just a fortnight before the close of the issue. If the City fails to rally to Bae, Sir Graham knows that more than a third of the rights shares, equal to 10 per cent of the company, will be left in the hands of disgruntled sub-underwriters.

## Investors unnerved

THE stock market, which has already raised £7.7 billion in rights issues to the end of August, is meeting institutional nervousness over three outstanding rights issues totalling £1.07 billion. Rights issues planned months ago may not proceed if the latest batch of equity funding flops.

British Aerospace, Hilldown Holdings and Asda have all seen their share prices fall below, or dangerously close to, the rights issue price. The lack of support is causing nervousness among City institutions who fear that more than 30 per

cent of the shares will be left with the underwriters. Shares in Hilldown, which is seeking £281 million, are trading at 205p, 5p below the rights price. The issue closes on Thursday and will be crucial to lifting sentiment for Bae and Asda if it succeeds. Bae's shares are trading at 371p, 9p below the rights issue price, with the £432 million issue closing on October 28. Asda, which will ask shareholders to approve its £357 million issue on Wednesday, is trading above the rights price of 35p. Asda closed at 40p on Friday.

By overseas rivals, or by GEC, now seems slim. But Bae's board knows strong institutional backing is essential to underpin its recovery plans. Sir Graham, aided by two senior executive directors, will assure investors that management weakness is being addressed. Bae is believed to be considering the appointment of an operations director. He is also expected to insist that the prospects of a strong profits resurgence are outstanding. By 1994, Bae's business plan is understood to envisage profits "well north of" £500 million. Since Bae's biggest annual pre-tax profit, of £376 million, was achieved only last year, it is clearly convinced it can recover strongly despite the recession.

Since Bae's annual sales are £10.5 billion even a modest improvement in profit margins could quickly produce a sizeable annual surplus. By the same token, however, the

impact of any further setback would be severe. Pre-tax profits this year are forecast as low as £150 million, before a £250 million restructuring charge.

The group's most reliable improvement is likely to come from its part in the Airbus consortium, now the world's second biggest aircraft-builder after Boeing. This work, making Airbus wings, is worth about £1.5 billion a year in sales for Bae. As Airbus output shifts from the low margin A320 to the A330 and A340, which have been sold at premium prices, so Bae's profit margin is expected to harden to 5 per cent.

Bae's executive jet business already makes reasonable profits but regional aircraft is likely to be a continuing drag. Sir Graham, a former chairman of Rover, will tell institutions to expect a phased recovery in profits from the car maker. Bae believes Rover, with sales of £3 billion a year, should recover profitability despite the weakness of UK car sales and prices. Even a modest 3 per cent margin would produce profits of £150 million a year.

Defence, Bae's biggest earner, is expected to improve profitability as exports to Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and elsewhere expand relative to domestic military sales, traditionally at modest margins.

The most unpredictable part of the mix, however, remains Arlington, the property business. Despite the weak UK property market, Bae is convinced that land sales and, if needed, joint ventures by Arlington can provide the rest of the cash it needs. Any recovery in the market would provide a bonus.

## Lamont says prudence pays

From REUTER IN BANGKOK

BRITAIN'S cautious and prudent approach to economic policy is beginning to pay dividends, Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, said in a speech delivered on his behalf to the International Monetary Fund's policy-making interim committee. The speech was delivered yesterday by Andrew Crockett, an executive director of the Bank of England, while Mr Lamont was at the meeting between the Group of Seven and Soviet officials in Bangkok.

Mr Lamont said sterling's membership of the exchange-rate mechanism of the European monetary system had aided the counter-inflationary discipline of British monetary

policy. He said: "We remain firmly committed to maintaining sterling's position in the ERM, and, in due course, we intend to move to the ERM narrow band." He said British exports to the EC had proved fully competitive at sterling's central rate of DM2.95, rising 12 per cent.

Mr Lamont said evidence suggested Britain is emerging from recession. "Growth will be at a moderate pace initially, but, as the IMF suggests, it is likely to pick up further in 1992." The IMF has forecast 2.4 per cent gross domestic product growth for Britain in 1992, compared with an expected contraction of 1.8 per cent this year.

French and German ministers said after the G7 meeting that Mr Lamont had expressed caution over the IMF's forecast for next year.

Britain's membership of ERM has been declared an "unqualified success" by Lloyds Bank. Patrick Foley, the bank's chief economic adviser, said sterling was more stable on the foreign currency markets than at any time in the past decade and inflation and interest rates were falling.



Question time: Mr Lamont after the G7 meeting

### Cheval firms have Maktoum family links

## Dubai directors on Hanson boards

By ANGELA MACKAY

HANSON plc's bloodstock interests appear to extend beyond these shores to involve the Maktoum family of Dubai, among the world's greatest racing enthusiasts and bloodstock owners.

Company searches in Gibraltar, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Panama and Britain show Maktoum family representatives are board directors of companies associated with Hanson.

The searches indicate that the Cheval network of Hanson subsidiaries, some of which held Hanson plc stakes in bloodstock partnerships, can be traced to several tax havens. According to files at companies house, Hanson has invested £11.7 million in bloodstock partnerships from 1988 through three subsidiaries, Cheval 1, 2 and 3, and subsequently lost about £8.8 million on the venture.

The three Chevals owned 80 per cent of a bloodstock partnership that included Lord White, Hanson's American chief,

and Robert Sangster. In August, Hanson said it would not be making any further investments in horseflesh and that the partnerships had been sold to another subsidiary. On Friday, a Hanson spokesman said the partnerships had been transferred to the plc and not to another subsidiary.

New searches, however, show several other Cheval companies registered offshore and one, Cheval Holdings (UK), in Britain. Cheval Holdings Inc in Panama and Cheval Investments Ltd in Gibraltar number Sultan Bin Mjain and Hilal Bin Abdullah Dumaithan among their directors. The former, based in Dubai, is believed to be a member of the Maktoum family, while the latter, Dubai sources say, has acted as a nominee for the royal family.

Cheval Investments is owned by FG Management Ltd in the Isle of Man and managed by FG Management Services in Gibraltar. The latter's registered office is

Fox & Gibbons, the law firm in Gibraltar, where Nicholas Keeling, one of the directors of the Isle of Man company, is a solicitor. Mr Keeling represents Lord Hanson's interests in Gibraltar. Sultan Bin Mjain is also a director of Oak Stables, which was incorporated in 1985 and later that year had its shares transferred to Raceown Anstalt, Liechtenstein. In January 1989, the shares were transferred to Cheval Holdings (UK).

The other director of Oak Stables is A Garrow, who is also a director of Cheval Property Management, Cheval Apartments and Gainsborough Stud in Britain. A spokesman for Hanson said the Cheval trio's investment in the bloodstock partnerships had not passed through Gainsborough Stud. Notes to Gainsborough's 1989 accounts had indicated bloodstock transactions equal to the amount lost by Cheval 1 and 2 in 1988 and 1989.



Railways are good business: Alan Jackson, chief executive of BTR

## BTR says no Hawker sell-off

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

BTR, the manufacturing conglomerate, will pledge to reverse Hawker Siddeley's plans to sell three-fifths of its group operations in the next four years if the £1.5 billion takeover bid it has mounted for the electrical engineering group succeeds.

Alan Jackson, BTR's chief executive, said: "I just cannot see 60 per cent of that lovely company not forming part of the ongoing operations of BTR." He said that all but about 20 per cent of Hawker would probably fit BTR's tests for retaining in the long term. BTR has no plans to sell any Hawker businesses immediately, though it agrees with Hawker that some might be sold, after their operations had been improved, if they did not have potential long-term within BTR. "That time will never come for the majority," Mr Jackson said.

On Thursday, Dr Alan Watkins, Hawker's chief executive, unveiled a plan, agreed last November, to sell the group's interests in railway equipment, power engineering, instruments and controls, as well as its rambling general engineering division, to reinvest in nearly trebling the £830 million turnover in its chosen sectors of electric motors, industrial batteries and repairing aircraft engines. The programme, which might ideally take more than a decade, is being accelerated in the face of the bid.

"This is a textbook plan that won't work," said Mr Jackson. "The extent of divestment is unbelievable and the timing is wrong. They will simply dig themselves into a bigger hole." BTR would stop Hawker's plan to bring forward the sales of its profitable rail and power divisions, aimed to exploit strong demand from expanding international groups despite the recession.

"Money is being spent on railways round the world and there is good business to be won," Mr Jackson argues. "It is easy to lose your nerve and sell." Dr Watkins argues that railway equipment is becoming an integrated global business and that BTR does not have any rail operations with significant shares of leading markets. But Mr Jackson says: "Segments of the business, such as signalling, can be grown and form part of a global package."

BTR would not sell the entire general engineering division, which groups a diverse collection of businesses with

combined sales of £500 million. "There are poor performers and it is right to get out of these," Mr Jackson said.

He is highly critical of Hawker's plan to sell its entire instrument and control division. "It is outrageous that 10 of 21 acquisitions in 1989 and 1990 were in this sector and now they are all out of the door. You have to develop businesses, not just buy turn-over, change your mind every five minutes and panic. They could do the same again."

Hawker shares ended at 747p on Friday, still at a premium to BTR's bid, currently worth 723p with a cash alternative of 700p. BTR is expected to raise its bid later.

He expects to sell 1,000 of the videos over two years.

## A video to keep insiders on the outside

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

HARVEY Pitt, a bearded New York lawyer, stares right into the camera and delivers the line without a trace of irony: "Some of my clients say the worst penalty they face is paying my fees. They can be very, very expensive."

The quaking wreck sitting opposite is a fictitious person-nel manager who has been caught insider dealing. He is squirming for a defence but with that one line, Mr Pitt, whose time is charged at \$450 an hour and who defended Ivan Boesky, convinces the executive to plead guilty.

Mr Pitt's brief celluloid stardom is not made in a Hollywood blockbuster on the lines of "Boesky Makes It Big", but is part of *Think Twice*, a corporate video docu-drama that reconstructs several insider dealing case histories in a 38-minute video selling at \$450. Mr Pitt gave his time free.

The film makers say they did not try to recruit the big names that made insider dealing front page news in the Eighties. Mr Boesky, who paid other inmates to do his laundry while serving two years, has disappeared from view. Dennis Levine, former Drexel Burnham Lambert banker, is busy defending fresh allegations of shady practices; and Michael Milken has just started a ten-year jail sentence.

Bruce Brumberg, whose company produced the video with Browne & Co, security printers, said: "We set out to show that the Securities and Exchange Commission does not only go after the big names, but investigates and prosecutes much lower profile individuals."

Sprinkled among the actors are some heavyweight appearances by former high-ranking officials of the SEC. Mr Brumberg added: "We think this will be of interest to a wide variety of corporations giving training courses to their employees on the dangers of trading company secrets. The US laws apply to all those corporations whose shares are listed here and to anyone who buys shares in America. We have already had enquiries from several UK firms."

He expects to sell 1,000 of the videos over two years.

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# Spectre of job cuts to haunt crucial pay talks at Ford

THE fear of redundancy will dominate the most important wage negotiations in the autumn pay round when union leaders face Ford executives today.

The Ford pay talks have become one of industry's last battlegrounds where unions have been able to flex their muscles to force some of the biggest pay increases of recent years. The spectre of short-time working and redundancy, however, hangs over the talks, as the company is one of the worst casualties of the recession.

John Hougham, Ford's executive director of personnel, will not have to underline the extent of the damage of the past two years, but he will stress the bleak future that faces the business without a radical reshaping.

Although Ford is Britain's biggest car company, with a quarter of all new car sales, it is the most vulnerable to attack from revived British competition and the expected onslaught from the Japanese.

Honda, Nissan and Toyota will be making 500,000 cars between them in Britain, with about half for sale here, by the mid-Nineties, in a market that is unlikely to have grown much beyond 2 million, the same level as last year.

Ford is their biggest and softest target. While Rover and Vauxhall have revamped their model ranges and introduced Japanese-style working practices, including ending demarcation lines and traditional shift patterns, Ford has been unable to keep pace.

Unions at Ford will demand "substantial rises" and a cut in the working week to 35 hours. Realistically, they know that strikes forcing a big settlement this year could consign Ford to a fight for survival. Jack Adams, who leads negotia-

**Kevin Eason**  
looks at the  
effects of  
recession on  
UK's vulnerable  
market leader

tions for the union, was one of the chief architects of the package that gave Ford's 29,000 manual workers the best deal in industry two years ago. With his election campaign to become deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union gaining momentum, he will, no doubt, want another showpiece deal to impress voters.

The last negotiations in 1989 were concluded messily, with Ford executives under pressure from wildcat strikes, which cost £800 million in lost output, and the knowledge that their offer would set a benchmark for the rest of industry. Rises of 10.8 per cent in the first stage of the two-year deal might have been expected from such a profitable company. Ford of Britain was at its strongest, with record pre-tax profits of £673 million, a 30 per cent share of the new car market, and was sending about £1 billion in dividends to its parent in America. Ministers battling to control wage inflation were, however, critical. The settlement became a target for hundreds more negotiations in other companies.

The second stage of the deal offered the inflation rate plus 2.5 per cent, which Mr Hougham believed could

amount to 8 per cent at most on the date of the second stage payment in November, last year. In fact, inflation peaked, giving Ford workers 13.4 per cent, adding an estimated £100 million to Ford's wage bill. Mr Hougham later admitted that the inflation-plus deal was a mistake that Ford is unlikely to repeat this year.

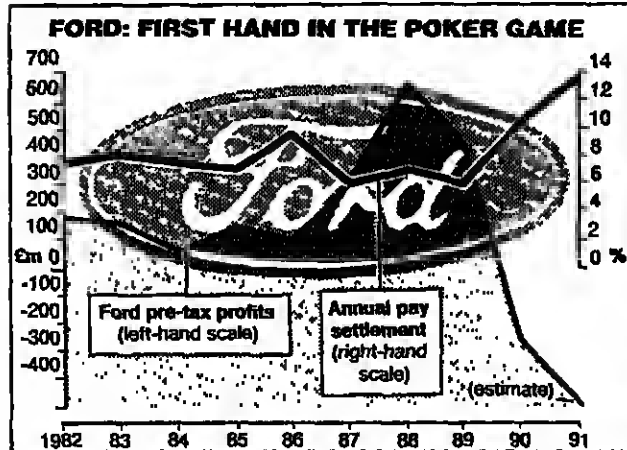
The background to today's negotiations could not be more different from the 1989 talks. Ford's weaknesses of relatively poor productivity and an ageing and uncompetitive model range have pushed the business down the slippery slope of recession faster than almost all its competitors, leading to its first pre-tax loss in 20 years, of £274 million last year. That deficit could be up to £500 million next year as sales continue to drift, forcing the company to slash prices of its most popular models to stay at the top of the sales charts. The discounting ploy, with up to £2,000 off some cars, worked sufficiently to halt the fall in the new car market, which, by June, was down to a ten-year low, with sales 31 per cent below the same month of last year.

Ford had to stimulate the market to "move metal", particularly a stockpile of 50,000 Escort and Orion cars made at the main Halewood plant on Merseyside before the July summer holiday. The Escort was best seller in September, but at what cost? An executive estimates that Ford spent £36 million in August alone on discounts and incentives. Even then, only 11,000 Escorts and 4,500 Orions were sold in September.

Halewood's 3,800 assembly line workers are now on alternate shifts and executives want to lose 1,000 manual workers throughout the company after shedding about 2,500 so far this year through voluntary redundancies and natural wastage.

Vauxhall has already signposted the way with an offer to its 9,000 manual workers of a two-year deal, the second stage being 1 per cent below inflation.

Ford will not only be forced to follow but also to link any pay rises to gains in changes in working practices and productivity to catch up with its competitors. That could mean thousands more redundancies as Ford slims its corporate organisation in 21 British plants to meet the future.



## Wall Street fears dividend cuts by big US car makers

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

WALL Street analysts are bracing themselves for a further round of dividend cuts by America's big three car makers if sales fail to improve by Christmas.

Ford, which owns Jaguar, the hard-hit luxury car maker, has already given warning that this year it will make its first annual loss in more than a decade.

Analysts are predicting Ford's dividend will be cut again in January if production

falls significantly. They have forecast that Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler will lose \$2 billion in the quarter that ended last month, the period when economists had hoped the car market would begin to recover.

John Casca, analyst with Wertheim Schroder, expects the big three to lose a record \$5.75 billion by Christmas.

Ford, America's largest car maker after GM, confirmed last week that it would pay its

final quarterly dividend. The dividend paid so far this year is already down 47 per cent from a year ago. Britain is Ford's most important market after America and was hit by Harold Poling, the chairman, for much of the European losses.

Wendy Needham, analyst with Smith Barney Harris Upham, the stockbroker, said: "Ford is the most likely candidate of the three to cut the dividend if sales plunge, although, at the moment, we are not expecting any further significant decline. Unlike General Motors, it will not have Europe to help it out. Ford is still paying dearly for buying Jaguar."

Ford plans to raise at least \$750 million of convertible preference shares to strengthen the balance sheet.

## EC unaware of planned Krupp-Hoesch merger

Brussels - The European Commission said it has not been informed of a planned merger of Krupp and Hoesch, the German steel companies, although such a link is big enough to merit EC examination.

Under EC rules, the companies have one week to notify the commission. An EC spokesman said he was unclear if the merger would escape a commission probe under rules exempting mergers if two thirds of the companies' turnover is in the same country. A merger of the German companies would be examined under European Coal and Steel Treaty rules, regardless of whether an study

was launched by the commission, the official added.

On Thursday, Krupp said it had acquired 24.9 per cent of Hoesch for DM500 million, in what was termed a friendly move to keep the company out of foreign hands.

Krupp and Hoesch have held preliminary talks with the commission but have not notified it of a merger. Krupp, however, has informed German authorities it intends to seek a majority in Hoesch. A Krupp-Hoesch merger would create a company with combined sales of about \$14 billion and a workforce of 110,000, making it Germany's second largest steel concern after Thyssen. (AP)

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Second time around: James Frost, the chairman

## Frost to be refloated on Stock Exchange

By PHILIP PANGALOS

TOMORROW is impact day for Frost Group, the nationwide petrol retailer, which is due to announce pricing details for a rare new issue.

The company, headed by James Frost, chairman and chief executive, becomes one of the first companies in the London Stock Exchange's history to be refloated, and by a receiver, Arthur Andersen.

Frost was a plc until it was bought for £60 million, last year, by the now-failed Norfolk House Group. Only Rolls-Royce and Stowe Plant, the engineer, have previously undergone such a refloat.

Frost is being offered for

sale to the public and part placed with institutions by Credit Lyonnais Laing, the issue's sponsor and broker. The issue will raise about £48 million, leaving Frost unencumbered with about £12 million of new money. The receiver will have about £36 million. The group will be valued at about £49 million at a placing price believed to be about 250p. Dealing is due to start on October 31.

Frost made pre-tax profits of £4.75 million in 1990, on sales of £101 million, and profits £1.26 million in the first half of 1991, on sales of £38.9 million.

## Cross border links fall 37%

By JONATHAN PRYNN

CROSS border merger and acquisition activity fell to its lowest level since the 1987 stock market crash during the third quarter of the year, according to a survey carried out by KPMG, the accountancy and consultancy firm.

Only 315 cross border transactions were announced during the period, compared with 228 in the last quarter of 1987. The value of bids launched between July and September was \$10.5 billion, against the record low of \$9.8 billion announced in the first quarter, when the Gulf war adversely affected activity.

In the first nine months of the year, international merger and acquisition activity were down 37 per cent on the same period last year. Values have fallen by 60 per cent to \$34.8 billion.

However, Richard Agutter, the head of international mergers and acquisitions at KPMG, said that the recent slump of bid activity in the UK suggested that the downturn had ended. "The upturn in activity we are now seeing, which will be reflected in figures for announced deals at the end of this year, indicates that confidence is returning," he said.

## Australia to tighten controls

Sydney - Michael Duffy, Australia's attorney-general, has said that plans to toughen corporate disclosure rules could be before parliament by the middle of next year.

Mr Duffy said the government had ruled out calls for quarterly reporting, but was considering a proposal that companies be required to report "material changes" within 24 hours. In a television interview, he rejected criticism about the time taken bringing in tougher rules. "I just don't think you can introduce those sort of changes without consultation."

Mr Duffy said he supported a proposal that there be a statutory obligation on directors of listed companies and trusts to disclose any material matter to the Australian Securities Commission (ASC) and the market within 24 hours.

He later said that such a system would improve the "transparency and efficiency of the market" and benefit investors and capital raisers. (Reuter)

## Don't wait for the new era of low inflation

THE gilts market has been promised a "new era" of low inflation in the Nineties. This is the same decade that three years ago was supposed to see the repayment of the national debt. Again, some scepticism is necessary.

Certainly, manufacturing "core" inflation (as defined by unit wage costs) will plunge over coming months. This is due, not to a "new era", but to a large rise in labour productivity, which is perfectly normal in the early stages of recovery. Unfortunately, it is only in a socialist manufacturing autarky that this would automatically cause lower inflation.

First, wages are not the only costs. In the past three months, non-oil import prices have risen at an annualised rate of 7.5 per cent. With sterling unlikely to strengthen in coming months, this rise will not be reversed, but rather, unless profit margins are squeezed, it will begin to feed into domestic inflation.

Second, wages are not the only incomes in the economy. Falling unit wage costs may be partly offset by rising profit margins. This seems to be happening in manufacturing: in the past six months, output prices have risen at an annualised rate of 4.1 per cent while costs have risen by less than 1 per cent.

This recovery in margins is unlikely to be reversed against a background of rising capacity utilisation and decreased competition caused by business failures and starting weakness. Most importantly, the market has forgotten that manufacturing accounts for just 22 per cent of the economy, and is paying insufficient attention to the services sector, where inflation will prove much more resilient.

In part, this is because services are sheltered from the "ERM discipline". The experience of Spain (where service prices are rising by more than 8 per cent while producer prices are rising by less than 2 per cent) should remind us that low inflation in manufacturing does not mean low inflation in the whole economy.

The services sector also has greater cost problems than manufacturing, as the potential for rapid productivity growth is more limited. This is because, contrary to

some anecdotal evidence, labour-shedding in services has been less than in manufacturing. In the year to June, manufacturing employment fell 5.7 per cent; this week's data will show that service sector employment fell by about 2 per cent in the same period.

These cost problems are clear from a cursory inspection of recent RPI data. This shows that, even after a year of recession, all the services components of the RPI are rising by 9 per cent or more. Even stripping out VAT, this suggests a lot of progress is required before a "new era" is reached. The scope for this progress is limited by the possibility that demand may be about to recover. It is a little odd that the market's optimism about inflation has increased at the same time as the prospect of a prolonged and deep recession has receded.

None of this is to deny that underlying inflation will fall. It will do so, more slowly than many believe. Indeed, the fall may be so modest that, when combined with a steep annual rise in the housing RPI (as the annual comparison of mortgage rates becomes less favourable), the "headline" RPI rise may top 6 per cent.

Thus, investors obsessed with the newly fashionable "headline" inflation measure will be disappointed in coming months. As this occurs, gilt yields could rise sharply, particularly if the market begins to worry about the effect that 6 per cent "headline" inflation will have on wage settlements in late 1992. Indeed, if the government (of whatever party) shares these concerns, a rise in base rates may be required - if the foreign exchange market does not force up rates before then.

However, this rate rise, allied to the dropping out of housing distortions in 1993, means lower inflation then is possible. In any event, the transition to the "new era" will not be smooth, and will be achieved, if at all, at the price of a long period of low growth. At least the gilts market will still be around to witness this.

MARK CLIFFE  
CHRIS DILLOW  
Nomura Research Institute Europe

## Sainsbury and M&S package a £60m store

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

J SAINSBURY and Marks and Spencer, Britain's two leading retailers, have joined forces in a £60 million development at Hedge End Park, Eastleigh, near Southampton, which is likely to have a detrimental effect on the businesses of retail competition in the area.

The joint superstore, which opens tomorrow, has a selling space of more than 120,000 sq ft. The cost has been roughly split 50/50 between Sainsbury, whose chairman is Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover, and M&S. At a cost of £30 million, the superstore is Sainsbury's largest and most expensive store to date.

The combination of Sainsbury and M&S is formidable. The two groups expect to attract a large proportion of the 400,000 consumers who live within 15 minutes drive of the development, on the edge of the



Shelf life: Lord Sainsbury checks the shelves at the store in Hampshire

M27. The development is likely to hit turnover at the Tesco and Asda stores nearby.

David Sainsbury, deputy chairman of the supermarket group, said he would consider other joint ventures with M&S should they arise. "Working

with them has been a good experience. They share our concern for quality and value for money, and Sainsbury and M&S customers tend to be the same people. It's a very powerful combination."

M&S has been involved in

edge-of-town joint ventures, most notably with Tesco, and Sainsbury is developing a site at Cheadle, south of Manchester, with John Lewis.

Sainsbury is spending almost £800 million on developing and upgrading stores this

year. There will be 21 new stores opened, including the first in Scotland and the first in North Wales. Mr Sainsbury rejects the argument that Britain is coming close to being oversupplied. He argues that there is constant innovation in supermarket development with new product areas proving profitable for the group.

The Hedge End Sainsbury, which will employ 551 people, will offer a range of 16,000 product lines. The store will also have the first Sainsbury car wash.

M&S will trade out of 71,800 sq ft of selling space with 60,300 dedicated to clothing and homeware and the rest to foods, wine and horticulture. The store has fitting rooms for both men and women and the complete range of M&S furniture.

The stores share 2,000 free car parking spaces and a restaurant run by Courtlands. Both offer facilities for the disabled.

## Continental gains tipped to boost Albert Fisher

A RELATIVELY healthy performance from continental operations and an interest gain should help Albert Fisher Group, the fresh food processor and distributor, to unveil an advance in full-year profits on Thursday.

Tim Potter, an analyst at Smith New Court, is looking for pre-tax profits of about £93 million before exceptional items, up from £74.4 million last time. Market forecasts range from £90 million to £94 million, but there is a distinct possibility that the headline profit figure will be nearer £90 million, affected by an exceptional charge related to problems at the French mushroom subsidiary.

Mr Potter expects earnings per share of 10.8p (9.8p), with a dividend of 3.85p (3.35p). The group's cash pile is estimated at between £50 million and £65 million. Trading has not been easy in Britain, while the group continues to face difficult conditions in the

American catering market. This should be offset by the good performance from continental Europe.

TODAY

Highland Distilleries, maker of The Famous Grouse whisky, is likely to report final pre-tax profits of £28 million (£25.7 million), according to Eric Frankis at UBS Phillips & Drew. Market forecasts range from £27.2 million to £28.7 million. Mr Frankis expects an increased dividend of 5.5p (4.8p).

Sales of The Famous Grouse were up about 3 per cent in the first half in a domestic market that was down about 4 per cent.

Interest receipts will be down, affected by last year's £76 million investment in Orpar, the main shareholder in Remy Cointreau, the French cognac, champagne and liqueurs group, which assists the overseas marketing of The Famous Grouse.

### REPORTING THIS WEEK

Lucas Industries, the aerospace and motor components group, issued a profits warning in July, with Sir Tony Gill, the chairman, saying that second-half profits would only be half the £55.3 million achieved in the first half. Kilmorack Benson forecasts final pre-tax profits of £80.85 million, down from £191.2 million last time. Analysts are looking for a maintained dividend of 7p.

Interim: Britannia Group, Doeflex, Helene, Roskel, Venture Investment Trust, Finelco European Leisure, Highland Distilleries, Kalamazoo, Lucas Industries, Lyles (S), Multi-Tec, Prestwick Holdings, Tey Hornet.

TOMORROW

Difficult conditions, particularly in the businesses making components, are expected to result in a decline in first-half profits at Farnell Electronics, the components manufacturer and distributor based in

Leeds. Interim pre-tax profits will slip to £13.5 million (£15.9 million), according to UBS Phillips & Drew.

Paterson Zochonis, the west African trader and manufacturer of detergents and Cussons Imperial Leather toiletries, is expected to report annual taxable profits slipping to about £22.5 million (£23 million), according to Henry Cooke Lumden.

County NatWest WoodMac believes Brown (N) Group, the specialist mail order retailer, will report interim pre-tax profits of about £5.7 million (£5.4 million).

Str Ires, the magazine, security and book printer, is expected to announce final pre-tax profits of £20.5 million, down from £29 million last time, according to UBS Phillips & Drew. Interim: Brown (N) Group, Elswick, Farnell Electronics, London Atlantic

Investment Trust, Polymark International, Silentnight Holdings, Flaxie Paterson Zochonis, St Ives. Economic statistics: Finished steel consumption and stock changes (second quarter); producer price index numbers (September - provisional); index of output of the production industries (August).

WEDNESDAY

County expects Theatrons, the confectionery group, to report final pre-tax profits of £11.8 million (£11.3 million).

Interim: Essex Water, Gannard & National Holdings, Lilley, Suffolk Water, Finelco European Leisure, Kinross Mines, Leslie Gold Mines, Scottish American Investment Company, Thomson Corp, Thomsons, United Gold Mines, Whitehawk Mines.

Economic statistics: Public sector borrowing requirement (September).

THURSDAY

Hunting, the defence sector company that has aviation and oil interests, is expected to report interim pre-tax profits of £12.9 million (£19.9 million). Interim: Amer Group, Boot (Henry)

& Sons, Book Service Group, Chapstow Racecourse, East Rand Gold and Uranium, English National Investment Company, Free State Consolidated Gold Mines, Govett Orange Free State Investments, Smith James Estates, Welkom Gold Holdings, Finelco European Leisure, Group, Castle Communications, Group, Group Holdings, MY Holdings.

Economic statistics: Institutional investment (second quarter); provisional figures of vehicle production (September); labour market statistics: unemployment and unfilled vacancies (September - provisional); average earnings index (August - provisional); employment, hours, productivity and unit wage costs, industrial disputes.

FRIDAY

Interim: Contra-Cyclical Investment Trust, Crusell (L), Downside Holdings, Halls Homes & Gardens, HTV, Magazine Capital & Income Trust 2001, Noka Corp, Owen & Robinson, Value and Income Trust, Finelco. None announced. Economic statistics: Major British banking groups' monthly statement (September); provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (September).

PHILIP PANGALOS



# Bangkok's dialogue of the deaf

ECONOMIC VIEW

ANATOLE KALETSKY

Anyone who thought last July's Group of Seven summit in London helped secure the stability of the Soviet Union and put the country on the path to peaceful economic reform should feel highly satisfied with this weekend's proceedings in Bangkok. But those inclined to draw a link between Mr Gorbachev's empty-handed departure from that summit and the Moscow coup a month later, should now be feeling quite uneasy.

The Soviets seemed woefully disorganised at both G7 jamborees. In London, they casually threw up a request for \$12 billion for "currency stabilisation", only to withdraw it two hours later. In Bangkok, they went one better and simply failed to show up for two days, leaving the G7 to guess what new requests or information they might bring (in the event they brought none).

But the dialogue of the deaf in Bangkok confirmed more than the generalised state of chaos in the Soviet Union: it showed that both the Soviets and the West are still playing an elaborate political game instead of getting down seriously to the job of planning

the transformation of the Soviet Union. The Soviet strategy remains what it was before the summer upheavals — to try to draw western governments into a process of "constructive engagement" and open-ended financial offers modelled on the Marshall Plan. Until the August coup this policy made a good deal of sense. On one hand, the G7 was clearly unready to make the specific financial commitments that the Soviet Union would ultimately require. On the other hand, Gorbachev was essentially playing for time, in the forlorn hope of eventually assembling a coalition of moderate progressives and reform-minded communists solid enough to take the risk of launching a genuine transformation. But both sides of this equation were undermined by the events of August 19.

In the Soviet Union the rate of disintegration has accelerated spectacularly and procrastination is no longer an option. In the

West, meanwhile, the August coup has shocked governments and public opinion into a willingness to contemplate serious economic assistance, provided this could be put to productive use. Unfortunately, the chances of such assurances have become far less plausible than they would have been four months ago.

Back in the summer, an inter-republican economic treaty of the kind initiated last Friday, might have been seen as a foundation for reconstruction. Today, however, the treaty is greeted by western officials and businessmen with scepticism bordering on total disbelief. Nowhere are the West's doubts more evident than over the single most important issue confronting both Soviet

and republican governments: the threat of hyperinflation.

While the Soviet and republican central banks continue to issue roubles as fast as they can print them, there is obviously no hope of stabilising the economy. But according to G7 officials who heard the Soviet representations, Moscow's delegates were unable to say how last week's treaty would halt this process.

Virtually every western expert agrees that preserving a single economic space with a single currency and one powerful central bank would create the best conditions for economic reform. There is an equally wide consensus that total political and economic independence for the republics would offer a tougher, but still

manageable, background for rehabilitation. But unfortunately there is a third option — one that would lead almost inevitably to hyperinflation and quite possibly to a breakthrough by the dark forces of Russian history which still lurk beneath the surface of Soviet political life. This option is to create a sham economic union based on a single currency but without the central authority to keep that currency sound.

In conditions of hyperinflation the authority needed to make a genuine economic union work cannot be confined to a single central bank but has to extend to the even more controversial realm of a unified fiscal policy.

As Alan Greenspan said in Bangkok yesterday: "A single currency and a single central bank would make the transition easier but this is not the main issue. The prime cause of Soviet inflation is the escalation of budget deficits at both the central and republican levels." Unless

the centre and the republics can raise taxes to cover the whole of their spending, all efforts at economic stabilisation will fail, just as they did under similar circumstances in Yugoslavia. The West would indeed be pouring money down the drain.

This was the key issue on which the G7 apparently tackled the Soviet delegation. But the Soviets were unable to offer anything better than statements of understanding and good intent. The fact is that Mr Gorbachev was right when he suggested last week that an economic community of the kind envisaged in the new treaty would be impossible without elements of political union. The Soviet republics will have to make up their minds. Do they want the advantages of continuing ties with the Russian heartland or do they want to become genuinely independent nations? Those that are not willing to give up their fiscal and monetary freedom should not be allowed to stay in an economic union with Russia. That is the simple message the G7 should send from Bangkok to the people of the Soviet Union.

## Has BA flown off course in call for fair competition?

Until recently, BA's interests and Britain's usually coincided. Sir Robert McCrindle, MP, tries to get them back in formation.



Flying the flag: but is BA entitled to more support from the British government?

WHEN Lord King draws up a manifesto on civil aviation it behoves the present as well as a future government to pay attention. Controversial he may be, but he has earned the respect of politicians for the success story which is British Airways. Despite the ghastly period through which BA has just travelled, it is a company of international standing and a high value industrial asset.

Until recently, Lord King would have been content to go along with the government. Confident of the support of the former prime minister, he would not have needed to turn his formidable energies to drawing up a manifesto for lesser politicians. Clearly he is rattled by recent decisions which he sees as a failure of ministers to support BA in its battle against international competition. He also perceives support in official circles for smaller British airlines such as Virgin, as a betrayal of the promises given to shareholders by the government when BA was privatised.

So how justified is Lord King's concern, what is he seeking and would it be in his liking if he got it? There is no doubt he has a fight on his hands across the Atlantic with the new US carriers, American and United, a much tougher proposition than the deposed TWA and Pan Am. BA seems in suggest that British officials should have refused to replace the ailing US carriers. But having taken the decision to abolish the traffic distribution rules at Heathrow, the decision was inevitable to allow

American and United to open up their services. It is hard to see how Lord King concludes that this is equivalent to the government insisting that BA competes with "one hand tied behind its back".

True, the advantages BA received in return are more illusory than real because they require agreement of third countries which is unlikely to be forthcoming; it is one thing to tell BA it can fly from Paris or Frankfurt direct to America but there is the small matter of

airline negotiating with airlines will make things easier. Everyone knows that protectionism is widespread with some airlines seemingly able to gain the support of their governments at the drop of a hat.

To its credit BA does not seek this, but Lord King must know that no genuinely free market in EC air transport exists. So he is probably on firmer ground when he calls for the creation of just such a free market. Clearly the support of the British authorities

come EC intervention when it is helpful but reject it when it upsets existing benefits to BA. There is no mention in the manifesto of giving up "grandfather" rights relating to past use of slots even when the services are no longer operated.

BA is right to call for better access to slots for new entrants but if Heathrow is full, it is difficult to see how it can be achieved unless someone, perhaps the airline with most slots, is ready to give some up.

So while it is easy to support Lord King's call for greater competition, open skies and customer choice, there are very real practical difficulties. They do not disappear merely by issuing a manifesto, however superficially attractive. They may begin to reduce if BA accepted that there is no preference given either to US carriers or to smaller British airlines. If Lord King placed his considerable weight behind Britain's efforts to liberalise aviation, it would be more valuable than all the fine words. If he will come out and rejoin the effort to create a truly level playing field he would not need to spend time and money on manifestos. The author is chairman of the All Party Aviation Committee.

'Clearly Lord King is rattled by decisions which he sees as a failure to support BA'

French and German approval. This is probably why Lord King now seeks an EC-wide group of airlines to negotiate for multilateral agreement with countries outside the EC. Clearly frustrated by government negotiations, he is effectively suggesting the end of country-to-country bilateralism such as Bermuda 2 between the UK and the USA. Observers are well disposed to the phasing out of government involvement subject to air traffic considerations. But they are less sanguine than BA that

cannot be questioned until we are closer to the day when European airlines can speak to each other on equal terms. That day is still some way off.

In another section of his manifesto Lord King calls for the retention of the present slot allocation system. In many ways this works well and BA is telling the EC to keep out of it. This is in response to a suggestion that the EC should impose a rationing system at busy airports. BA is right on this but it has to be said that it is difficult to wel-

DERYCK Maughan, the chief operating officer of Salomon Brothers, was, last week, ushered into a meeting with Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor of the Bank of England. Neither man was smiling.

Mr Maughan was there to apologise for Salomon's illegal attempts to rig the American Treasury's bond auctions and to describe the actions the firm was taking to atone for its crimes. Mr Maughan spends a great deal of time apologising.

This quiet humility from a County Durham miner's son, and former UK Treasury official, is in complete contrast with the traditional image of a gun-ho Salomon executive. In the past, Salomon traders have had to face each morning "ready to bite the ass off a bear", as John Gutfreund, the former chairman, once said.

The contrast conceals Mr Maughan's sense of purpose and the radical action he has taken in the firm, since he took charge in August. "My task is to stabilise the firm and prepare it for a post-crisis relaunch. We were a strong firm going into this and we will be a strong firm coming out. But there will be a greater sense of humility and place."

The firm's only chance for survival is to admit every instance of wrongdoing, take the penalty and then start to

## Quiet Maughan apologises for Salomon's sins

restore its reputation. This will be slow and painful.

Salomon is now in suspense about the punishment the Securities and Exchange Commission will hand out. Ideally, it will merely levy a fine of up to \$300 million and call the matter closed, but the SEC could impose other sanctions on the firm that would ultimately destroy it.

Many investors and rival securities houses believe Salomon's fall was inevitable. The firm, like others, has often been criticised for its high-handed treatment of clients, and for using them to offload poor quality investments. Mr Maughan rejects this.

Much of Mr Maughan's time is spent convincing former clients that they should resume their business links. The affair has cost the firm some of its most lucrative customers, including eight state pension funds, the AT&T pension fund and the British government. More



Maughan: plans survival

than 30 private clients are also suing the firm for losses.

Most clients will only consider resuming relations if the American Treasury lifts the restrictions on Salomon in its bond auction and the Federal Reserve Bank ends the review of the firm's primary dealership status.

For that to happen, Warren Buffett, the chairman, and Mr Maughan must display the extent of the changes at the

firm. One change has been the rapid shrinkage of Salomon's trading book. The firm's assets had swollen to \$150 billion in August, due to weak management control and the easy availability of capital. Since then, they have been cut by a third, as Mr Maughan has slashed such low-yielding areas as the matched book. "We have no funding problems at \$100 billion. I didn't want to ask the question about \$150 billion."

Another change will be a widespread exodus of staff in January, after they have collected their annual bonuses.

Salomon's staff are the key to its future, and most of the senior executives now regret that it ever abandoned its status as a partnership. As a result, Salomon has expanded its employee share-ownership scheme, and within five years up to 30 per cent of the Salomon's shares will be held by staff.

Most of Wall Street believes that Salomon will survive under the Buffett-Maughan leadership, but are uncertain about how much of it will be left.

Mr Maughan, for one, is determined that once Salomon has paid its debt to society, he will be able to leave the apologies behind for good.

NEIL BENNETT  
Banking Correspondent

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Knox quits Govett

AS THE fate of Hoare Govett dominates talk in City wine-bars, the firm is facing up to yet another senior resignation. John Knox, head of the options desk for the past 5½ years, has been poached by arch-rival James Capel as head of UK options and futures sales. Knox, aged 33, quit three weeks ago and takes up his new post on November 1. "We are absolutely delighted," says David Heron, head of derivatives at Capel. Knox, who is known for his sailing exploits — he ran around on a trip to France last year — has flown to the Red Sea to try scuba diving, an experience that should leave him equally at home in and out of the water.

### Busy retirement

DEREK Whiting, a respected figure in the world of commodities trading, has found a new interest to keep him busy in retirement. Whit-



"Frankly old chap, we are all a tiny bit tired of rights issues."

ing, a past chairman of the International Petroleum Exchange, the Sugar Exchange and the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, has been made a director of Laranjo, a small advertising agency with strong City connections. "I have been resting for the past four or five months and am now looking for things to interest me," says Whiting, aged 60, who retired as chair-

man of Sueden, the French commodities house, in April. Far from being idle, Whiting plays squash four times a week and is chairman of the Harlequins rugby club in west London.

### Mercy mission

IN ANOTHER display of the City's caring side, a senior fund manager at County NatWest sets out for Romania next month with a supply of food, clothes and other supplies to help the needy. Bruce

Pullman, a director of County NatWest Investment Management, is taking ten days off to drive a truck to Bucharest. "My colleagues are quite surprised," says Pullman, who is making the trip on behalf of Romania 2000, a church group based in Buckinghamshire. "They've taken about 16 trucks out so far," he says. Pullman hopes some City colleagues will chip in for the trip.

### Private ambitions

ERIC Anstee, head of Ernst & Young's privatisation department, was in Hungary last week to meet government officials. During the meeting, he was startled when crowds of grease-stained workers gathered outside and began heckling passers-by. They were employees of Volan Tefu, a truck company that is being privatised, and were protesting — that it was all not happening quickly enough. One for Mrs Thatcher, perhaps?

JON ASHWORTH

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5	Shadwick	Paper/Print/Adv	100	1.00
6	Fisons	Industrials E-K	100	1.00
7	Tomkins	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
8	Johnstone Press	Newspapers/Pub	100	1.00
9	Warrington	Paper/Print/Adv	100	1.00
10	Logica	Electronics	100	1.00
11	Young's	Industrials A-D	100	1.00
12	Rugby Group	Building/Roads	100	1.00
13	Reise Ltd	Building/Roads	100	1.00
14	Wagon Ind	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
15	MSL	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
16	Richard Int	Industrials L-R	100	1.00
17	BCC Group	Industrials E-K	100	1.00
18	Barr (AG)	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
19	Swire Pacific A	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
20	Silver	Textiles	100	1.00
21	Midco	Industrials L-R	100	1.00
22	Union Disc	Bank/Discount	100	1.00
23	Procter & Gamble	Industrials L-R	100	1.00
24	Black & Veatch	Industrials L-R	100	1.00
25	Abbott Mead	Paper/Print/Adv	100	1.00
26	Metrax	Industrials L-R	100	1.00
27	Donnan Grp	Drugs/Stores	100	1.00
28	Michael Page	Industrials L-R	100	1.00
29	Stander (Win)	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
30	St. Polymers	Bank/Discount	100	1.00
31	TEORIN EMI	Electronics	100	1.00
32	Redington	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
33	Zetco Grp	Industrials E-K	100	1.00
34	Jardine Math	Industrials E-K	100	1.00
35	Tibber & Britten	Transport	100	1.00
36	IT Group	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
37	Walker, Greenbank	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
38	Woolsey	Industrials S-Z	100	1.00
39	Havelock Europa	Industrials E-K	100	1.00
40	Martell	Industrials L-R	100	1.00
41	Elec Data Process	Electronics	100	1.00
42	Scot TV	Industrials L-R	100	1.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

The weekly £4,000 Portfolio Platinum prize has been won by Malcolm Boyd of Newbold on Avon, Warwickshire.

## BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Dividend	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

UNDATED	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

INDEX-LINKED	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

ELECTRICALS	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

DRAPERY, STORES	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

HOTELS, CATERERS	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

S-Z	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

OILS, GAS	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

WATER	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

TOBACCOS	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

SHOES, LEATHER	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

TEXTILES	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

MINING	Price	Grp	Yield	Gross
100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES  
Capitalisation and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today, Dealings end October 25, Contango day October 28, Settlement day November 4.  
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices.

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Portfolio

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Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
100	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



**By COLIN CAMPBELL**  
**MINING CORRESPONDENT**

## Golden touch: Peter Munk, head of American Barrick

Bob Smith, chief operating officer, said: "Nobody wants to have to tell the boss that waste rock has been dumped

One colleague said: "If Smith can find gold and dig it out, Munk will show you how to turn gold into profits."

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**JONATHAN PRYNN**

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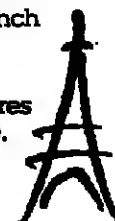
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# FELLOWSHIPS

## JUSUS COLLEGE, OXFORD

### Junior Research Fellow in Psychology/Sociology 1992-93

The College proposes to elect a Junior Research Fellowship, tenable for two to three years from 1 February 1992. The post is open to men and women intending to pursue research either in any field of Psychology or in any field of Sociology.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal's Secretary, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW, who should receive applications by 8 November 1991. It is the responsibility of applicants to ask their referees to send their references direct to the Principal's Secretary by the same date.

### Junior Research Fellow in Philosophy 1992-93

The College proposes to elect a Junior Research Fellowship, tenable for two to three years from 1 October 1992. The post is open to men and women intending to pursue research in any field of Philosophy.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal's Secretary, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW, who should receive applications by 8 November 1991. It is the responsibility of applicants to ask their referees to send their references direct to the Principal's Secretary by the same date.

*Jesus College is an equal-opportunity employer.*

**UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS**  
**Centre for Philosophy  
and Public Affairs**  
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Research Fellowship £12,000 p.a.  
Applications are invited for these Research Fellowships  
for the academic session 1992-93.

The fellowships are intended primarily, though not  
exclusively, for philosophers and political theorists or  
study leave from their own departments or colleges.

Appointment is normally for one term and the  
fellowship carries a travel allowance, accommodation in  
St Andrews and a room in the Department of Moral  
Philosophy, and access to the department facilities.

Further details are available from the Director, Dr John  
Haldane, Centre for Philosophy and Public Affairs,  
University of St Andrews, St Mary's, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9JQ.  
Application forms and further particulars are available  
from the Head of Personnel Services, The University  
College Gate, St Andrews, KY16 9AJ, tel 0354 761541.  
Applications should be sent to the Director, Dr John Haldane,  
returned not later than 29 November 1991. Please  
quote ref No KM55.

**The University operates an Equal Opportunities Policy**

# FELLOWSHIPS

## NEW COLLEGE OFFICIAL FELLOWSHIP IN MODERN HISTORY

The College proposes, if a suitable candidate applies, to elect an Official Fellow in Modern History with effect from 1 October 1992. The title of University Lecturer (CUF) may be conferred on the holder of the Fellowship. The title may at a later date (but without commitment on the part of the University) be converted into a spondianary university post. The Fellow will be expected to teach British and European History within the College in the period c. 1400-1700 with special reference to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and to lecture on aspects of European History in the same period. Application forms and further particulars are available from the Senior Tutor, New College, Oxford OX1 3BN (tel. (0865) (2)79596). The closing date for applications is 30 November 1991. New College is an equal opportunities employer.

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## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

**SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES**  
University of London

**Chair of Japanese Studies**

Applications are invited for the established Chair of Japanese Studies of the University which is located at the School of Oriental and African Studies. The School is a centre for research in the Japanese language, literature, history, politics, economics and modern culture.

The appointment is to be held from 1 October 1992.

**Chair of Japanese Language Studies**

Applications are invited for the newly established Chair of Japanese Language Studies of the University, which is located at the School of Oriental and African Studies. The School needs a scholar with a strong background in Japanese language and culture to provide leadership in the development of language training programmes in the School.

The appointment is to be held from 1 October 1992.

Applications for each post (in copies of CV, age, name and address of three referees) should be submitted to The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. The closing date for applications will not be absolute. (Telephone 071 637 2286 Ext. 2244).

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 30 November 1991.

The School is an Equal Opportunities Employer.



# UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

### ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

A vacancy will arise at 1 January 1992 for an Assistant Registrar (ALC grade 4) in the University's central administrative service, and applications are invited. The duties involve the management of the University's Graduate Studies Office and the servicing of the Graduate Studies Committee of the General Board of the Faculties. Opportunity for other tasks within the administration in due course.

The successful candidate must show an aptitude for managing an office, previous university or other similar administrative experience desirable.

Salary according to age and experience on ALC grade 4 (£21,676 - £25,719, with discretionary range to £28,165).

Further particulars from the Deputy Registrar (Administrations), University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD (0865) 270080 or whom applications, including the names of two referees, should be sent by 4 November 1991.

*The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer*

**UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN**  
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**LECTURES IN MANAGEMENT**  
**STUDIES**

Applications are invited for a fixed term appointment of two years within the Department of Economics in this rapidly expanding area of the University's undergraduate and postgraduate (MBA) teaching provision. An ability to contribute to teaching and research in one or more of the following is required: General Management, Business Policy, Operations Management and Human Resource Management. The appointee will also be expected to contribute to developing the executive short-course programme.

The starting date is 1 January 1992 or earlier by negotiation. Salary will be on the current interim Lecturer scale (£11,969 - £23,427) according to qualifications and experience.

Telephone enquiries to Professor RF Elliott (0224) 271713 or Mr MH Atkins (0224) 271714.

Applications and further particulars are available from the Personnel Services Office, University of Aberdeen, Regent Walk, Aberdeen AB9 1FX, telephone number (0224) 271727 quoting reference number FES19A. A 24-hour answering service is in operation.

Closing Date for this post is Wednesday 6 November 1991.

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Applications are invited for All Visiting Professorships from senior scholars or holders of senior appointments in industry or commerce, and for University Visiting Professorships from senior scholars or industrialists. Candidates should have established reputations in their fields and be prepared to contribute to the research and/or teaching of a department. The duration of the awards is one month and award holders, who will normally be paid leave from their employers, will receive an honorarium to cover the cost of travel and maintenance expenses.

For further information and application forms apply to the Secretary to Academic Council, The University of Belfast, Belfast, BT7 1NN, telephone Belfast 248135, with whom applications should be lodged by 22 November 1991.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27



## NOTICEBOARD

### Keeping the animals out of labs

ANIMAL rights campaigners have targeted new students in a campaign to cut the use of animals in laboratory experiments at universities and polytechnics.

The pressure group Animal Aid ran a successful campaign against compulsory animal experimentation in A-level syllabuses. All examining boards now offer an alternative in biology courses.

A similar arrangement is being sought in universities and polytechnics. Mark Gold, the director, says: "When attitudes to animals have progressed dramatically, all students should have a choice on whether they use animals, without fear of losing marks or facing pressure to change their minds."

A spokesman for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals says: "More and more universities are making animal experimentation optional, but it is up to individual departments."

### Eastern aid

ONE hundred guest lecturers from other parts of Europe are to teach in higher education institutions in what was East Germany under the European Community's £57-million-a-year Erasmus scheme to encourage student mobility within the EC. Those interested in working in Germany during the summer term should contact the German Academic Exchange in Bonn.

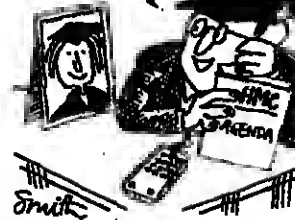
### Winning moves

HEADMISTRESSES of the country's leading independent schools, including Cheltenham Ladies' College and Roedean, have stolen another march on their male counterparts in the Headmasters' Conference (HMC).

Much agonising debate among the men had led to the decision to hold their 1992 conference in Bruges. No sooner was the decision announced three years ago than the Girls' Schools' Association (GSA) said it would meet in Amsterdam next month.

The men also thought they had achieved a coup by inviting Jack Straw, Labour's senior education spokesman, to

CAN I BRING MY WIFE - SAYS A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL CARPER



their conference in Cambridge last month. Again, the headmistresses were ahead. Mr Straw spoke to their conference last year.

The two organisations are changing the rules for their forays to the Continent by allowing spouses to accompany members. About 40 spouses will travel to Amsterdam with the 200 or so GSA members attending. Numbers are not yet known for the HMC in Bruges but several headmasters have expressed their doubts about the wisdom of taking wives. "It won't be as much fun," said one.

### Bacc. track

CHELTEHAM College is to offer the International Baccalaureate as an additional alternative to A-level from September next year. Peter Wilkes, the headmaster, says: "We have been conscious for some while that many sixth-formers are looking for a broader education than A-levels can offer."

### State secret

STATE boarding schools in England and Wales, "the best-kept secret in British education", according to their headteachers, joined their better-known independent colleagues to take part in National Boarding Week, which ended yesterday.

Fifty state boarding schools give free tuition, which means their full boarding fees are between £3,000 and £4,500 a year, compared with the £10,000 or so charged by independent schools.

Norman Hoare, the headmaster of St George's, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, says: "We have children of parents resident in Britain, from America, Australia and South America, and a young man from Moscow has joined us."

DAVID TYTLER

# Lord Callaghan's curriculum

A Labour prime minister in 1976

started the debate that led to changes in British schools today. David Tytler re-examines his controversial speech

Complaints from parents and industry were reaching such a pitch that the prime minister decided to intervene with his own views of how education should be reformed.

The prime minister was James Callaghan and he made his suggestions in a speech 15 years ago this Friday. The 22-minute speech to Ruskin College, Oxford, was heckled by students as Mr Callaghan questioned "dubious teaching methods" and argued the need for a comprehensive curriculum, a review of education for 16 to 19-year-olds, improved relations between industry and education and more parent power in schools.

In retrospect, much of the speech could have been made almost as easily by a modern Conservative minister explaining the need for the Education Reform Act. Education, Mr Callaghan said, was not the sole preserve of educationalists. "It is almost as though some people would wish that the subject matter and purpose of education should not have public attention focused on it, nor that profane hands should be allowed to touch it."

Addressing so-called progressive teaching methods, which had gained wide currency in the 1960s and 1970s, he said: "They seem to produce excellent results when they are in well-qualified hands, but are more dubious in their effects when they are not. There is no virtue in producing socially well-adjusted members of society who are unemployed because they don't have the necessary skills... basic literacy, basic numeracy, the understanding of how to live and work together."

Looking back today, Lord Callaghan says: "There was a concern among parents and employers. They both had different complaints... Undoubtedly, there have been a number of gains."

There has been much greater public awareness since I spoke and there has been a greater understanding between education and industry.

"A point of balance has been achieved between the reformers and the traditionalists in teaching - if that is what they were - and that issue has been put to sleep."

In his speech, the prime minister favoured what he called a "core curriculum" of English, mathematics and science, the forerunner of the national curriculum introduced by Kenneth Baker in 1988. Lord Callaghan says now: "I didn't intend the curriculum to be a straitjacket enshrined in statutory orders. You cannot confine subjects for ever."

"Statutory orders confine the imaginative teacher and could result in challenges in the courts if a group of parents, or even a sect, decided their children were not being taught according to the law."

The speech stemmed from Lord Callaghan's own contact with parents and industry and also from private conversations with Fred Mulley, the education secretary. "At that time I was seeing ministers on a one-to-one basis, without officials," he says.

"The education department was not best-pleased, but I reinforced my view that I should do it. The speech was waiting to happen."

Lord Callaghan was educated in the 1920s at a Portsmouth second modern school that charged two guineas (£2.10) a term. "My fees were paid by the ministry of pensions and as I was rather lazy my mother got a frightfully stern letter every term saying they would not pay if I did not do better."

"I was conscious of great gaps in my education. I did not go to university - although I make rather less of that than John Major does - but I did go to classes run by the Workers' Educational



Campaigning for an overview: Lord Callaghan today. The last 15 years have seen a mass of changes, but no coherence, he says

Association. Education was a treasure to us.

"When I resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1967, I asked Harold Wilson (the prime minister) if I could move to education, but he said that it would cause too much of a reshuffle and that anyway it was not done for an ex-Chancellor to move to education. It just shows that we have our priorities wrong. The education secretary should be in the very top flight of ministers."

The Ruskin speech led directly to what became known as the Great Debate in a series of regional conferences organised by Shirley Williams, who replaced Mr Mulley. Lord Callaghan clearly expected more concrete results, but says sadly: "Events overtook us."

This Friday, Lord Callaghan will join John MacGregor, the former education secretary, and Ted

Wragg, the director of Exeter University's School of Education, at University College Swansea, to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the speech. Lord Callaghan is president of the college, which is to host a further five education conferences.

David Hart, the general secretary of the National Association of Headteachers, says: "The speech was a watershed. It set the debate going. The present arguments about how you raise standards, how you provide parents with access to information are a direct, if extreme, descent of Jim Callaghan's line of thinking."

The view is not shared by Dong McAvoy, the general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, who was deputy secretary at the time of the speech. "Like so many

politicians who merely dabble in education, Lord Callaghan set many hares running, but knew not where he wished them to go," Mr McAvoy says. "It seemed to me at the time, and still does, an ill-thought out and ill-informed onslaught on education and teachers, which has continued unabated ever since."

"His tactic, used by many politicians, before and since, was to denigrate the teachers and question the purpose of education to divert attention from the lack of investment in the service. The Great Debate was neither great nor a debate. It was a circus that travelled around the country achieving nothing."

"Lord Callaghan's government began the cuts in education spending that have been continued relentlessly by his successors, leaving children bereft of books,

working in crumbling schools and with too few teachers."

Returning to the education forum on Friday, Lord Callaghan will say that Britain is suffering from two big deficiencies: "Too many children leave school having under-achieved, and as a nation we are under-educated for the problems of the 21st century."

He is proud of the effect of the Ruskin speech and says: "Of all the speeches I have made, it is the one that is best remembered."

"Even now, hardly a week goes by without somebody asking for a copy, so I always keep a dozen or so on hand."

"The last 15 years have seen a whole mass of changes, but I am not sure that they have any coherence. We need an overview. We need to know what the objectives are and the best means of meeting them."

## Oxford drops tradition to chase tomorrow

The university is fundraising for a great leap forward

To the outside observer, there are few more unchanging national institutions than the ancient universities. Oxford and Cambridge sit at the pinnacle of higher education, their dominance challenged only by two or three of the top American universities.

Academic spats about the compulsory study of Anglo-Saxon or the wearing of formal dress for examinations serve only to confirm the public impression that life amid the dreaming spires takes place on a different plane. The public assumes that the traditional pre-eminence of Oxford in the arts and Cambridge in the sciences will continue as part of the natural order.

At the universities, however, the picture looks different. The fine line between the traditional and the old-fashioned has been becoming blurred in some areas. The hundreds of millions of pounds now coming in from fundraising campaigns should facilitate a transformation that is needed urgently.

Sir Richard Southwood, Oxford's vice-chancellor, insists that his university ranks among the top handful in the world, but admits that its reputation has been fraying at the edges. Critics complain that an unwieldy and out-moded structure is hampering the university's development. The colleges are accused of putting undergraduate successes ahead of the research output on which a leading university's reputation largely depends.

Even the vice-chancellorship is said to be in need of reform, as critics call for a permanent appointment to reflect the managerial qualities required at the head of a multi-million pound business. Halfway through his four-year term of office, Sir Richard is withholding judgment on that, but he is candid about some of the dangers facing the university.

"Oxford is still perceived as being at the top, but we will not stay there unless we give attention to continued development, particularly for research in the arts and social sciences," he says. "They were the great heritage, the foundation on which the university's reputation was built. Distinguished science and engineering faculties were grafted on, and now stand comparison with the best. It is the arts that are more vulnerable."

The change can be traced back to the opposite routes taken by arts and sciences at Oxford. Because the costs of developing modern science and engineering facilities were too great for the colleges to contemplate, resources have

been pooled in university institutes. On the arts side, however, the colleges have clung to their teaching role, often without acknowledging the technological revolution that has also taken place in those subjects.

As the first vice-chancellor for 400 years to be a head of department, rather than a college figure, Sir Richard has no axe to grind for the present system. "The colleges have never had to address the provision of technological support for the arts, which is now vitally important. The college-university interface is bound to change over the passage of time."

Separate research centres for social studies and law, modern history and English, and a group of subjects given the title "the foundations of civilisation" will be the next manifestations of such a change. The Campaign for Oxford, which has already raised £198 million, should provide the necessary funds.

The bolstering of the arts and social sciences was part of a personal agenda of 13 aims Sir Richard set himself when waiting to take office. Bringing the colleges into closer harmony with the university as a whole has been attempted through regular meetings; management and continuing education are both the subject of ambitious initiatives; overseas links have continued to

grow, particularly in Europe; and closer relationships have been forged both with the city and with Oxford Polytechnic.

Sir Richard was a doubly unusual choice as vice-chancellor because he has been at Oxford only since 1979, most of his academic career having been spent at Imperial College, London. His experience of other institutions has brought an appreciation of Oxford's strengths, as well as its weaknesses.

He sees virtue in the traditions and ceremony that can conjure up unwanted images of an old-fashioned community of scholars, and he parts company with the reformers on the issue of separate graduate schools.

The argument for separate graduate facilities to compete with Harvard and other universities in the United States is a strong one, but Sir Richard is adamant that the lifeblood of a university lies in the interaction between all its members.

Other changes are afoot that will move Oxford more in the direction of its American competitors. More teaching by postgraduates, for example, would free academic time for research.

Since the campaign target has been increased to £340 million, the opportunity is there for a leap in Oxford's development after a period of near-stagnation in some areas. The danger is that changes in public funding, particularly of research, will counteract some of the benefits.

While the promotion of the polytechnics holds no fears for Oxford, the more selective distribution of research funds may make it more difficult to sustain the large teams of academics necessary for successful basic research. Sir Richard worries that the switch will also lead to a leaking away of a proportion of existing funding.

As an eminent zoologist, he is both keenly aware of the risks for Oxford and regretful about the inevitable hiatus in his own research career. He continues to lecture twice a week to first-year biologists, but a pan-European survey of the fauna of oak trees is making slow progress as the demands of the vice-chancellorship take over.

Sir Richard says: "This is the first time in 40 years that I have not had a scientific paper in press, but I hope to facilitate some positive changes as vice-chancellor. In my position, you cannot push things through, but you can help the university to move forward."



Changes: Sir Richard Southwood

JOHN O'LEARY

## A-levels: time for change?

UNIVERSITY vice-chancellors are expected to propose an alternative to A-levels as the main route of entry to Britain's 52 universities early next year. The vice-chancellors are concerned that they are too narrow a preparation for academic study but confess that so far they are unable to suggest an acceptable alternative (David Tytler writes).

Vice-chancellors have favoured the proposal to have five "broader, leaner" A-levels to replace the traditional three and were disappointed when the government turned this down. The latest university figures (see table below) show that A-levels are still the most recognised route to universities. Even in Scotland, where the traditional entry has been through five or more one-year Highers for four-year courses, there is a swing towards A-levels. The number of undergraduates with A-level qualifications in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland rose considerably between

1988 and 1990. The increase in A-levels is matched by demands for higher grades in the most popular subjects, such as languages and the humanities, with an average of three B grades required.

A spokeswoman for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals says: "In subjects where 16 people are competing for one place, universities have to explain why they are turning down some good candidates."

"The least contentious way is by academic qualification, and that is the A-level, although it is not an ideal measure. Vice-chancellors believe A-levels are too narrow a preparation for university and are looking for a really good test of talent."

Other qualifications are becoming increasingly acceptable in engineering, technology, and the sciences. The engineering schools are particularly keen on students who have vocational qualifications.

	Numbers of students and their qualifications				Other qualifications	
	3 A levels or more	5 higher or more	1988	1990	1988	1990
<b>Medicine/dentistry</b>						
England	3,461	3,463	-	-	275	325
Wales	185	192	-	-	17	21
N Ireland	167	171	-	-	16	15
Scotland	338	348	456	411	107	131
<b>Biological sciences</b>						
England	3,412	3,934	-	-	738	932
Wales	345	504	-	-	156	176
N Ireland	102	181	-	-	91	125
Scotland	266	370	481	490	270	334
<b>Physical sciences</b>						
England	4,880	5,469	-	-	858	1,044
Wales	246	421	-	-	104	148
N Ireland	112	136	-	-	91	90
Scotland	150	280	443	522	256	291
<b>Mathematical sciences</b>						
England	4,112	4,350	-	-	795	954
Wales	138	250	-	-	61	105
N Ireland	189	207	-	-	104	151
Scotland	112	150	382	347	237	287
<b>Engineering/technology</b>						
England	6,386	6,874	-	-	2,302	3,226
Wales	249	282	-	-	227	67
N Ireland	212	287	-	-	168	227
Scotland	125	186	686	683	734	904
<b>Social studies</b>						
England	7,826	8,728	-	-	2,433	2,790
Wales	471	814	-	-	209	292
N Ireland	291	280	-	-	126	88
Scotland	179	289	867	847	297	372
<b>Languages</b>						
England	5,908	6,968	-	-	1,156	1,360
Wales	431	796	-	-	138	180
N Ireland	151	191	-	-	80	83
Scotland	252	409	247	293	239	316
<b>Humanities</b>						
England	3,219	3,931	-	-	812	872
Wales	224	477	-	-	110	158
N Ireland	104	129	-	-	86	148
Scotland	165	286	164	150	182	259



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## EDUCATION

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## POSTS



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## English Language/Literature

1 The Ministry requires good grammar school English Language/Literature teachers to upgrade the standard of spoken and written English at the secondary and post-secondary levels in selected schools in Singapore.

- 2 Applicants must possess:-  
(a) an Honours degree in English or in the Humanities with English as one of the major subjects;  
(b) suitable teaching qualifications;  
(c) at least 5 years' of relevant teaching experience;  
(d) a good received pronunciation.

3 Selected candidates will be posted to the junior colleges and secondary schools to teach students aged 13 to 18 years. The teachers will play an important role in helping the students to write and speak good Queen's English. The syllabi and examinations that the students are preparing for are:-

Singapore Cambridge: General Paper Subject 8003  
GCE 'A' Level English Subject 9002  
Singapore Cambridge: English Language Subject 1120  
GCE 'O' Level English Literature Subject 2010.

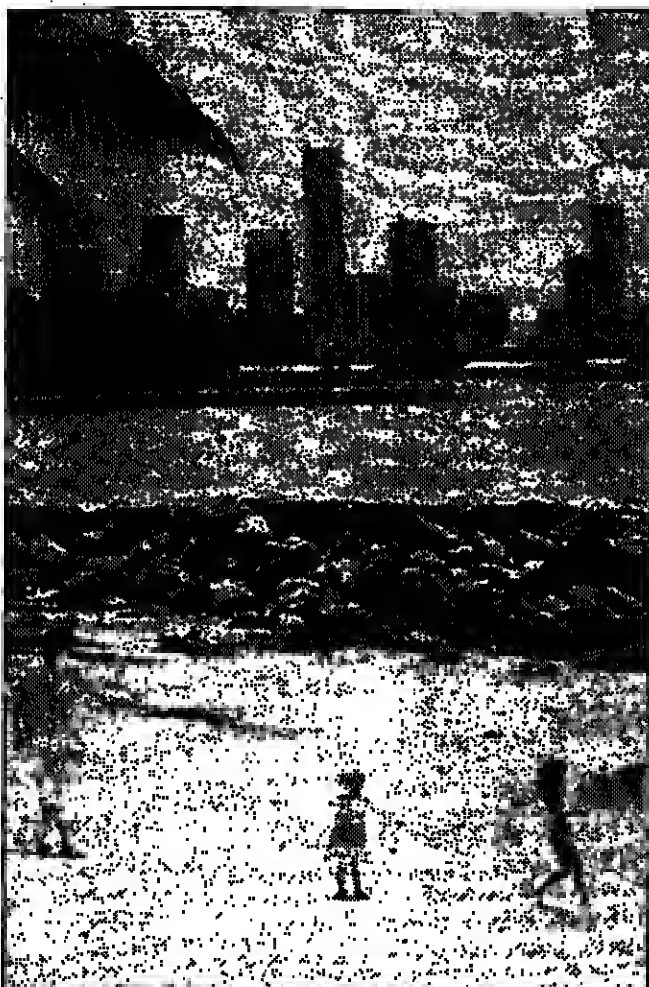
## Humanities Tutors

(English/Theatre Studies and Drama, Geography, History)

4 The Ministry runs a programme at 5 Junior Colleges (equivalent to Sixth Form Colleges) for selected top students who have opted to study humanities subjects under an Award Scheme.

5 Generally, the job of the Humanities tutors is to prepare this group of students for the Singapore-Cambridge 'A' and 'S' level papers in one or more of the following subjects: Geography, History, English Literature, General Paper, Theatre Studies and Drama; and to give these bright students exposure to extra-syllabi materials. The size of the tutorial groups is generally below 25 students per group.

6 Applicants must have a suitable teaching qualification and a good honours university degree in either Geography, History or English, or English with a major or a diploma in Theatre Studies and Drama. Preference will be given to candidates with Master's degree in either Geography, History or English and/or Theatre Studies and Drama. The candidate should have at least 5 years' of experience teaching in reputable schools or colleges.



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• An end-of-contract gratuity amounting to 25% of the last drawn gross salary for each completed month of service;  
• Renewable contracts of three-year duration for English teachers and two year duration for Humanities Tutors;  
• Housing allowance according to marital status ranging from \$51200 to \$51800 pm for English teachers; and \$51600 to \$52600 for Humanities Tutors;  
• Education allowance for two children up to 18 years of age ranging from \$8600 to \$516429 per annum;  
• Medical benefits;  
• Free passage for home leave after each two to three-year contract;  
• Interest-free settling-in loan of \$5500;  
• A once only commuted baggage allowance according to marital status ranging from \$51250 to \$52500;  
• A once only commuted board and lodging allowance according to marital status ranging from \$5300 to \$5650;  
• Child allowance for Humanities Tutors for two children up to 18 years of age ranging from \$8550 to \$53500 per annum.
- 8 The Ministry will pay the tax on the 25% end-of-contract gratuity only for English Teachers. All income taxes for income earned as a Humanities tutor in Singapore will be paid for in full by the government.
- 9 Interviews are scheduled to be held in London in mid January and successful applicants are expected to take up their appointments in June/July 1992 or earlier.
- 10 For application forms and information leaflet, please write to or telephone:-

Teacher Recruitment Unit  
Singapore High Commission  
16 Kinnerton Street  
London SW1X 8ES  
Tel: 071-235 4562

11 Completed application forms should be returned by 2 November 1991.



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ASCOT  
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BURSAR**

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Candidates should have wide administrative and financial experience and be computer literate; the post is resident, an unfurnished house being provided in the school grounds.

Further details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Council at the school to whom application forms should be returned before 17 November.

## INDEPENDANT EDUCATION

## Scholarships

Entry Assisted Places. Sixth Form Scholarship examinations will be held at Oakham School on 28-30 October 1991. The Junior Entry (11 years) and Scholarship (11 years and 13 years) exams will take place at the School in January/February 1992.

Entry at 11 yrs. Two closed Scholarships for children of families resident in Rutland. Three Jerwood Exhibitions and Quatercentenary Bursaries.

Entry at 13 yrs. Two Scholarships providing full boarding and tuition fees. Five further Scholarships and a number of discretionary Bursaries.

Music. Generous Music Scholarships are available to those aged 11 or 13 who show considerable potential for further development.

Art. An Art Exhibition may be awarded to a candidate entering at 13 yrs.

Government Assisted Places are available to suitable candidates.

For further details, please contact:

The Registrar, Oakham School,  
Chapel Close, Oakham,  
Rutland LE15 6DT  
Telephone (0572) 722487

**Oakham School**

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Further particulars are obtainable from the Principal, Dr. L. Tucker.

Closing date for applications: 28th October 1991.

**SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
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**SCHOLARSHIP  
EXAMINATIONS**

In November 1991 the examination will take place for Sixth Form Scholarships. This can be taken by girls who will be taking their GCSE Examinations this year and entering the Lower Sixth in September 1992. Scholarships are offered as a result of examination and interview. Entries to be in by the 28th October 1991.

In January and February 1992 examinations will take place for the following Scholarships:

**Academic Awards**  
(for candidates under 13 on 1st June 1992)  
Five major Scholarships and two Exhibitions are offered annually as the result of examination and interview.

**Music Awards (no age limit)**  
Two Scholarships and one Exhibition are offered annually for candidates showing outstanding promise in Music.  
Entries for the academic and music awards to be in by 1st December 1991.

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The Sixth Form programme leads to the INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE DIPLOMA, a two year, six subject programme we have been teaching since 1977. The IB Diploma is accepted for entry to all British universities and many other worldwide. Almost all our students go on to higher education in Britain or abroad, assisted by a full time careers adviser.

A one year IB preparatory programme is also offered for those not ready to begin the IB Diploma course.

Scholarships and bursaries are awarded annually by examination, to be held on Sunday, 7th March for 1992 entry.

For further details contact: Barbara Gordon, St. Clare's,  
139 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7AL  
Tel. 0865 524931 Fax. 0865 510002

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Educational Consultants

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

**Northern Examinations and  
Assessment Board**

**Chief Executive**

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Executive to the Northern Examinations and Assessment Board (NEAB).

The NEAB will be formed on 1 January 1992 by the merger of the five boards which currently comprise the Northern Examining Association (NEA). Its Head Office will be in Manchester. It will exist in shadow form until 1 September 1992 when it will take over responsibility for the examinations of the NEA and the JMB.

It is hoped that the person appointed will take up office as early as possible in 1992.

Salary: not less than £45,000

Further particulars may be obtained from, and applications should be returned to the Chair of the interim executive committee:

Professor Peter Gosden, School of Education,  
The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.

Closing date for applications 8th November 1991.

## SCHOOL OF MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

**Chair of French  
Chair of German**

Two Chairs are offered from 1st October 1992, to scholars with a strong record in and commitment to research in any area of French or German studies. Candidates should have an enthusiastic approach to language teaching and to the development of postgraduate studies.

Salary will be by negotiation at a point within the span of professorial salaries.

Further particulars may be obtained from:

The Personnel Officer, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP,  
tel: 091-374 3140, fax: 091-374 4747, to whom applications (12 copies) should be submitted, including the names of three referees, by Friday 22 November 1991. (Candidates outside the British Isles may submit one copy only.)



**University  
of Durham**

## INDEPENDANT EDUCATION



**CITY OF LONDON  
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**  
Barbican, London  
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GSA Day School for 650 girls aged 7-18 years. The school has a modern fully-equipped building on the splendid Barbican site.

Open afternoons: 7th November and 5th December, 1991.

Applications for entry at 7+ and 11+ in September 1992 should reach the school by 1st December, 1991.

Applications for sixth form places are required by 15th December, 1991.

Scholarships (including music) and assisted places are available.

Further details and prospectus from the Admissions Secretary.

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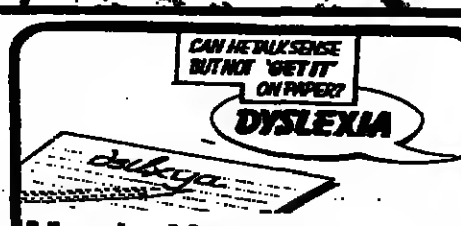
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# A moment of truth for the new headmaster

David Tytler talks to one of the headteachers appointed last month to a leading independent school

The moment of truth came for Christopher Barnett when for the first time he sat alone in the centre of the stage in the rather gloomy 1930s hall starting down on 1,000 boys and 80 staff. "It does bring home to you what has happened, that you really are a headmaster," he says. "I had not expected to feel the pressure and the atmosphere."

Dr Barnett is one of the handful of new heads appointed last month by the 233 leading independent schools belonging to the Headmasters' Conference. His school, Whitgift in Croydon, south London, dates back to 1600 as part of the charitable and educational foundation started in 1595 by John Whitgift, the then Archbishop of Canterbury. Today the foundation runs two schools, almshouses and an old people's home. The school is also one of the richest in the country, owning a large proportion of Croydon's shopping centre, built on the school's original town-centre site.

Ironically, if Dr Barnett wanted to work in a state school, he would still be regarded as a probationary teacher because he has not had any formal teacher training. A graduate of Oriel College, Oxford, he first chose a career as a university lecturer and taught for two years at Brunel University in West London. At 38, he is one of the youngest members of the Headmasters' Conference.

"I was trained on the job and as a deputy head. I was just thrown into it," he says, looking back to Brunel, his nine years at Bradford College, Berkshire, as head of

history, his four years as second master at Dauntsey's, Wiltshire, and his time as an A-level examiner. "All these aspects give you a broader view than if you had just been a housemaster or stayed in one type of school."

Naturally careful, Dr Barnett says of his aims and ambitions for his new school: "Some new headmasters arrive with a blueprint of what they want to do and stamp it on the school regardless. I believe new heads should discuss with colleagues to get a feel of what they are trying to do before imposing on them what they want to do."

"Whitgift is a major school and I want to see it realise its potential. I will go back to basics and for a year will re-examine and re-evaluate the work we are doing. When I came for my first interview, I was struck by the school's potential."

Whitgift was for many years part of Croydon's grammar school network. Dr Barnett is keen to emphasise that though the school has an imposing academic record, it is not built on privilege. "About 40 per cent of our boys have their fees either wholly paid or substantially reduced," he says. "People with ability can come here almost regardless of their circumstances."

Married to Lord Weidenfeld's daughter Laura, Dr Barnett has four children: Benjamin, aged 12, who is a pupil at Whitgift, Rowan, ten, and Nathaniel, seven, who are both at Cumnor House, a nearby boys' preparatory school, and four-year-old Clara, who is in the junior school at Croydon High.

Dr Barnett believes he may come to miss some of the at-



Top form: Christopher Barnett with his family, and below, Whitgift school in south London



mosphere attached to a boarding school. He does, however, already miss the influence of the girls he taught at co-educational Dauntsey's. "I had got used to classes with girls and though I am quite happy with boys-only, I do miss co-education. I am sure that if you were starting independent schools now, the majority of them would be co-educational," he says.

There are few courses for potential headmasters, but the Headmasters' Conference runs a three-day residential course for newly appointed headteachers. "The course was useful," Dr Barnett says. "The great and the good were there. Eerie Anderson (the head of Eton) was particularly helpful to the new boys in short trousers."

While still looking and listening, Dr Barnett is keen to extend the

"European dimension" at Whitgift. He wants more pupil and teacher exchanges and joint projects in science and history, for example studying the first world war from a British, German and French perspective. While at Dauntsey's, he pioneered exchanges with school number 1207 in Moscow. He and his wife have a Russian au pair and he hopes that Benjamin will be able to spend a term at the Russian school.

Dr Barnett's love of foreign affairs fires his determination to expand modern language teaching at Whitgift. The main languages taught are French and German, plus some Russian, Italian and Spanish. Japanese is to be added, and the school is traditionally strong on Latin and Greek.

Dr Barnett's sense of history is flattered by the fact that there has been one previous Whitgift headmaster from Oriel. Samuel Ogilvie Andrews was appointed in 1902 at the age of 35 and he sacked most of the elderly and poorly qualified staff within the year.

"He told them he was not going to bother learning their names because they would not be there long enough for it to matter," Dr Barnett says. "I have told my colleagues that I shall not follow his example. I do, however, agree with Andrews that if there is a problem, the oettle has to be grasped."

## How the poorer pupils benefit

The assisted-places scheme is helping the right families, a former headmaster argues

Kenneth Clarke's assurance that he and the Conservatives are totally committed to the assisted-places scheme is well founded. "What we are aiming at for the education system," says the education secretary, "is one which gives the parents the maximum choice, that goes in for diversity of provision so that there is something that will suit the capabilities and inclinations of every pupil and every family..."

Those of us who have operated the scheme in inner-city schools can testify to its effectiveness in widening choice. It allows children from low-income families to attend schools that their parents could not otherwise afford.

Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman, has criticised the scheme because only 10 per cent of the beneficiaries are from working-class families and far too many are "distressed gentiles". My experiences at Colfe's school in south London, and those shared with many other colleagues convince me that the scheme is helping those for whom it was intended.

Fifty out of 163 assisted-places holders at Colfe's pay no fees. National figures show that nearly 40 per cent have a family income of less than £8,714 and nearly 60 per cent have less than £12,000.

All the schools are strongly committed to attracting children from the widest possible social background, but this is perhaps less important than helping genuinely poor families, whatever the social background may be. Colfe's has pupils whose parents are bus conductors, market porters, building labourers, dockers, security guards and also its share of single-parent and ethnic minority families.

That these parents struggle to provide educational opportunities for their children that would otherwise be denied them is commendable. Working-class families, particularly if both parents have jobs, find their combined income puts them outside the scope of the scheme.

Sadly, the many and varied efforts to get information about assisted places to the people who

could benefit have not met with total success. A MORI poll showed that fewer than half the people questioned knew of the scheme, or the promise in the Citizen's Charter to inform all parents of the full range of educational opportunities is welcomed.

Because parents contribute according to their means, the average cost of educating assisted-places pupils is not much more than a maintained school. At Colfe's it is well below £2,500 a year, which compares well with state secondary costs.

Nationally the picture is much the same. If full costs in city technology colleges or grant-maintained schools are compared, it becomes clear that the scheme is not an expensive way of achieving "diversity of provision". About 27,000 pupils are on the scheme costing £63 million a year.

If it is true that these children would have done just as well in other schools, then they would have to do very well indeed. A GCSE and A-level, they achieved: 90 per cent pass rate; 70 per cent of GCSE and 60 per cent of A-level passes were at A or B grade. These were marginally better results than those for all pupils in assisted-places schools.

The 295 schools offering assisted places have a long tradition of educating poor scholars. They have provided a route to future success for "all sorts and conditions of men", including Mr Straw. The government can make improvements in the scheme. Without significantly increased demands on public funds, there could be a clearing house for unused places - at present about 6,000 - and a strategy to deal with fee increases would help.

Independent schools already spend millions of their charitable funds to help poorer families. The very people the Labour party claims to be most eager to support will be the ones who will lose if the scheme and other forms of assistance are diminished.

VIVIAN ANTHONY  
The author is secretary of the Headmasters' Conference and former headmaster of Colfe's School

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Bradford look to Fox to lift their game

# St Helens display class on way to County Cup final

St Helens..... 30  
Bradford Northern..... 12

By KEITH MACKLIN

THE return of Peter Fox to Odsal as coach following his resignation from Featherstone Rovers cannot come too soon for the disenchanted Bradford supporters.

Both sides will play in their respective County Cup finals next week, but while Saints looked the part and had a comfortable warm-up for their all-ticket game with Rochdale Hornets, Northern must feel bleakly pessimistic about their prospects against Castleford.

It was another grim after-

noon for David Hobbs, the outgoing Northern player-coach. Perhaps because of the Fox show, he was unable to lift either his own form or that of his colleagues as St Helens cantered home in a match of many errors and spilled passes.

Saints could be forgiven their mistakes after Thursday's bruising semi-final against Wigan. However, Mike McClellan, their New Zealand coach, demanded another committed performance, and at half-time it was all over as St Helens coasted to an 18-2 lead with tries from Connolly, Groves, Mann and Sullivan and a goal from Tanner.

For a brief period in the

second half Northern began to play with a semblance of spirit and pride, Powell getting a try to which Hobbs added the touch. McGowan, despite playing out of position at stand-off half, made several telling breaks, only to find himself unsupported. Croft came on as substitute forward, and also injected some bite into Northern, but it did not last.

When a McGowan pass went loose, largely because no one was up with him, Saints seized possession and the ball was moved out for Riley, the young wing, to score a try. Three minutes later a splendid Saints move saw Ropati and the powerful Mann create an opening for Connolly to score his second try.

With the last move of the match, Northern got a second try through Ili, the New Zealand substitute, but they will have to make a remarkable improvement to hinder Castleford next Sunday.

Fox led Northern in their trophy-winning years, however, and he will be welcomed back to Odsal with open arms.

ST HELENS: T. Groves, M. Riley, G. Connolly, T. Ropati, A. Sullivan, P. Velez, P. Bishop, J. Hall, D. Croft, K. Ward, G. Mann, P. Farber (capt), M. Bailey, S. Dwyer (capt), J. Harrison, M. Goale, Hobbs (2).

BRADFORD NORTHERN: I. Williams, O. Powell, T. Marshall, D. Skelton, R. Simpson, S. McGowan, T. Anderson (capt), B. Ili, J. Taylor, G. Groves, G. Hobbs, P. Medley, K. Farber, S. Barrett (capt), D. Croft, R. Smith (capt).

RESULTS AND LEAGUE TABLE									
STONES BITTER CHAMPIONSHIP: First Division: Featherstone 12, Hal 42, Hull KR 14, Castleford 22, St Helens 30, Bradford 12, Salford 24, Huddersfield 13, Wakefield 13, Widnes 44, Swinton 12. Does not include Leeds v Warrington.									
P	W	L	D	Pts	P	W	L	D	Pts
Widnes	6	5	0	130	84	10	3	0	10
St Helens	6	4	1	122	94	10	3	0	10
Leeds	6	4	1	122	94	10	3	0	10
Warrington	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Wigan	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Castleford	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Hull KR	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Wakefield	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Featherstone	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Salford	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Hull	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Bradford	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Swinton	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Leeds	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Warrington	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Castleford	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Hull KR	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Wakefield	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Featherstone	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Salford	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Hull	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Bradford	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Swinton	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Leeds	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Warrington	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Castleford	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
Hull KR	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
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Salford	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9
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Swinton	6	3	3	112	86	9	3	0	9







# Kinglow can confirm promise

FOLLOWING her first victory in a listed race with Ninja Dancer at Ascot on Saturday, Julie Cecil can strike again with Kinglow in the 'Something For The Boys' Maiden Stakes at Newcastle today.

At Newmarket, the Sovereign Dancer colt showed plenty of ability when staying on in fifth place behind Pursuit Of Love.

Today, he will obviously strip fitter for the outing and has the most to fear from the more experienced Dairis. At Warwick, the David Morley-trained colt came close to opening his account when finishing runner-up to Haymarket.

However, I feel my selection has considerable scope for improvement and can give Mrs Cecil her fifteenth success of the season.

Morley, however, should be

on the mark with Sacque in the 'You'll Never Get Rich Handicap'. Despite the unsightly habit of swishing her tail when put under pressure, Sacque's enthusiasm cannot be faulted.

Recently at Newmarket, she was far from disgraced when fourth, beaten less than three lengths, behind the useful Stack Rock. Today, she has to concede weight to all her rivals and one of the main benefi-

ciaries will be Prohibition.

The versatile Deb's Ball does look overburdened by the handicapper in the 'Singing In The Saddle Handicap'. The Dudley Moffat-trained mare, who is unbeaten in three outings over hurdles this season, put up an excellent performance when runner-up to Eire Leah-Scal at Ayr.

At Leicester, Wise Move, the subject of a substantial gamble at Haydock Park on Wednesday when second to Persian Haze, can recoup losses in the Stot Selling Stakes.

Petavious can return to winning form in the Rabbit Handicap, where he will benefit considerably from the skilful handling of Lanfranco Dettori. Last time out, the gelding, who was successful on this course in April, was not unduly punished when fourth to Bronze Runner in a Bath apprentice event.

Richard Hasboun, who numerically has had his best-ever season with 117 winners, can give a further success with Distinct Thatcher, who is mapped to land the Hedgehog Stakes. Reports from Hannon's East Everleigh stable indicate that the colt is one

of his best juveniles.

Owing to his large stature, Distinct Thatcher will be having only his second outing after making a promising debut at Salisbury in August when beating Asian Hunter by five lengths. He can reward Hannon's patience.

Wad's encouraging third behind Diaco at Poolefract inspires confidence for the Shelduck Handicap. Prior to that outing the colt had disappointed on the all-weather surface at Southwell after backing up in a seller at Warwick.

At Fontwell Park, Toby Belding and Jimmy Frost, successful with Morley Street in the Breeders' Cup Chase in the United States on Saturday, can continue their winning partnership by completing a double with East River (3.40) and Doonlongham (4.10).

## TRAINERS

	W	R	P	W	R	P
J Barry	139	108	3	133.26	108	3
R Hannon	117	112	3	133.02	108	3
H Cecil	102	67	50	4	119.46	4
M Cecil	96	55	42	4	119.46	4
M Stoute	94	48	42	4	119.46	4
P Colman	80	48	42	4	119.46	4
C Beal	64	40	36	1	12.67	1
J Gosden	64	40	36	1	12.67	1
M H Easterby	58	37	35	1	191.04	1
J Dunlop	52	42	36	3	38.65	3

## JOCKEYS

	W	R	P	W	R	P
Pat Eddery	139	108	3	133.26	108	3
W Carson	137	125	72	1	128.35	1
M Roberts	100	99	91	1	110.00	1
A Munro	99	94	71	0	44.26	0
S Cuthbert	97	94	71	0	44.26	0
R Cochrane	90	92	77	0	26.37	0
P Burke	88	92	77	0	26.37	0
J Carroll	84	92	68	4	152.74	4
G O'Brien	79	71	4	8	78.13	8

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
2.00 Kinglow.	2.20 Kinglow.	4.20 Imagining.
2.50 Sacque.	2.50 Jallad.	4.50 VERIGA (nap).
3.20 Deb's Ball.	3.20 Topcliffe.	
3.50 Cardinal Point.	3.50 Cardinal Point.	
4.20 Adelphi Princess.	4.20 Pavers Good Shoes.	
4.50 Granbera.	4.50 Veriga.	

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 4.50 VERIGA (nap).

The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 4.50 VERIGA.

GOING: FIRM (ROUND COURSE); GOOD TO FIRM (STRAIGHT).

DRAW: 6F-7F, HIGH NUMBERS BEST.

## 2.20 SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS MAIDEN STAKES

(2-Y-O colts & geldings: £2,595; 7f) (8 runners)

1 (1) 5 AIR SUPREMACY 182 (Mrs J Conthugh) D Moffat 9-0	C Hodgson 53	73
2 (3) 803 GANERACK 13 (P McDonagh) W A Stephenson 9-0	J Lowe 55	85
3 (2) 32 DARRIS 8 (H A Haddock) D Morley 9-0	W Carson 58	98
4 (3) 60 FAZZ 27 (M A McKeown) A Scott 9-0	M Birch 78	98
5 (1) 0 HUNT THE SLIPPER 18 (Mrs H Black) W Jarvis 9-0	M Tabor 78	98
6 (7) 5 KINGLOW 11 (V Barclay) Mrs J Cecil 9-0	J Field 80	98
7 (8) 0 PURCHASE ORDER 138 (K McCallum) J Gosden 9-0	G O'Brien 80	98
8 (2) 0 RASCO 20 (Lady Hamilton) J Edmonstone 9-0	N Connon 70	98

BETTING: 7-4 Kinglow, 9-4 Darris, 5-1 Fazz, Purchase Order, 10-1 Hunt The Slipper, 14-1 Canbrack, 20-1 Air Supremacy, Rasco.

1990: SUOMI 9-0, Dettori (4-1), L Cumani 15 ran

## FORM FOCUS

AIR SUPREMACY 2d beaten 9f by Nitty Fifty (see 18b) at Epsom (5f, good to soft).

CANERACK 3d beaten 8f by Able Consul (see 18b) at Epsom (5f, good to soft).

DARRIS 2d beaten 11f by Haymarket (see 18b) at Warwick (7f, good).

KINGLOW needed the run.

Selection: DARRIS

## 2.50 YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH HANDICAP (£3,915; 8f) (7 runners)

1 (4) 314124 SACQUE 10 (J.P. O'Sullivan) M Tabor 3-10	M Tabor 85	85
2 (2) 10-04 JALLAD 18 (J.P. O'Sullivan) P Wiggins 3-8	W Carson 88	88
3 (3) 402002 PROHIBITION 11 (J.P. O'Sullivan) J Carroll 3-8	J Carroll 85	85
4 (1) 180220 DRY POINT 16 (J.P. O'Sullivan) J Toller 5-3	J Field 80	80
5 (3) 354530 QUATRE FEMME 8 (J.P. O'Sullivan) R P Elliott 3-4	R P Elliott 84	84
6 (7) 002554 FLICCA 13 (J.P. O'Sullivan) Don Enrico Indes 5-7	Kiri Thacker 88	88
7 (8) 000556 WAVELEY STAR 7 (J.P. O'Sullivan) J Wainwright 5-10	L Charnock 92	92

Long handicaps: Waverley Star 7-1.

BETTING: 11-4 Dry Point, 7-2 Sacque, Prohibition, 11-2 Jallad, 4-1 Quatre Femme, 12-1 Flicca, 14-1 Waverley Star.

1990: SEA DEVIL 4-5-11 L Charnock (7-2 fav) M Camacho 16 ran

## FORM FOCUS

SACQUE 4th beaten 24f by Stack Rock (see 18b) at Newmarket (8f, good to firm).

JALLAD 4th beaten 14f by Volskaya (see 18b) at Ascot (7f, good to firm).

PROHIBITION 2d beaten 4f by Spensley Close (see 18b) at Wolverhampton (5f, good).

DRY POINT 5th of 13 to

Selection: PROHIBITION (nap)

## COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRAINERS	Winners	Runners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Rides	Per cent
G Wadsworth	4	6	44.4	M Tabor	3	5	60.0
B Hild	4	6	44.4	M Tabor	3	5	60.0
W Jarvis	5	17	29.4	M Birch	30	179	16.8
M Stoute	10	37	27.0	J Carroll	15	100	15.0
M Prescott	11	37	29.7	L Charnock	1	1	100.0
J Barry	18	104	16.3				

(Only qualified)

at Longchamps yesterday, Richard Hannon's Osario was a further half-length

away third, but the big disappointment was Steve Caubon's mount, the odds-on

Lycius, who was only fifth of the seven

runners.

at Leicester yesterday, Richard Hannon's Osario was a further half-length

away third, but the big disappointment was Steve Caubon's mount, the odds-on

Lycius, who was only fifth of the seven

runners.

## LEICESTER

MANDARIN 2.00 Striking Image.

THUNDERER 2.30 Wise Move.

RICHARD EVANS 3.00 Claret.

2.00 Folia.

2.30 Claret.

3.00 Claret.

3.30 Claret Legend.

4.00 Distinct Thatcher.

4.50 Shimmering Stanzas.

5.00 NAWWAR (nap).

5.00 Wad.

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 3.00 Perfay, 4.00 Tate Dancer.

GOING: GOOD TO FIRM DRAW: NO ADVANTAGE

## 2.00 HARE MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div 1: 2-Y-O: £2,805; 7f) (16 runners)

1 (8) ANILACE (Shahin Mohammed) L Cumani 8-11	L Dettori 85	85
2 (10) BANDOLINE (Shahin Mohammed) B Hills 8-11	R Street 88	88
3 (1) DIME BAG (R. A. Scott) B Hills 8-11	M Ryan 88	88
4 (7) POLA (Shahin Mohammed) H Cecil 8-11	M Ryan 88	88
5 (1) 56505 AN TELLING YOU MR (G. Blackman) J Fitch-Hayes 8-11	G Blackman 82	82
6 (9) LITTLE PEARL (Mrs C Morris) J Pearce 8-11	J Pearce 82	82
7 (10) MAID OF ICE (Mrs P. Reddy) J. Stanger 8-11	N Adams 85	85
8 (10) MONEY SPRINGER (Mr J. L. Hunter) L. Hunter 8-11	R. Hunter 85	85
9 (10) 5 PREMIER 23 (M. Lister) M. Lister 8-11	N Adams 85	85
10 (10) 0 REMANT 24 (A. H. Haddock) M. Haddock 8-11	N Adams 85	85
11 (10) 0 ROSE OF MADRID (Mrs J. H. Haddock) M. Haddock 8-11	N Adams 85	85
12 (10) 0 SHANTY MAID (Mr J. H. Haddock) M. Haddock 8-11	N Adams 85	85
13 (10) 0 SILICA (Shahin Mohammed) J. H. Haddock 8-11	N Adams 85	85
14 (10) 0 STRIKING IMAGE 84 (Mrs C. Morris) J. Pearce 8-11	N Adams 85	85
15 (10) 0 SUN EGG (Mrs J. H. Haddock) M. Haddock 8-11	N Adams 85	85
16 (10) 0 TRADITION (Mr J. H. Haddock) M. Haddock 8-11	N Adams 85	85

BETTING: 7-2 Anilace, 9-2 Folia, 6-1 Silica, 8-1 Tradition, 10-1 Dime Bag, 12-1 Bandoline, 14-1 others.

1990: SUOMI 8-11 L Cumani (8-5 fav) G Wiggins 8 ran

## 3.00 BADGER STAKES (3-Y-O: £3,002; 1m 1f 218yd) (4 runners)

1 (1) 124135 CLARET 10 (F. J. O'Sullivan) W H 9-5	L Piggott 88	88
2 (1) 423244 JIMMIE 10 (J. H. Haddock) B Hills 9-5	R Street 88	88
3 (1) 13 PERPAY 28 (G. Blackman) H Cecil 9-0	M Ryan 88	88
4 (1) 03-500 JESTHAYAS (P. J. O'Sullivan) J. H. Haddock 9-0	B Hills 88	88

BETTING: 5-4 Claret, 11-4 Jimmie, 14-1 J. H. Haddock, 15-1 J. H. Haddock.

1990: LITHAID 9-5 W H 9-5 W H 9-5 W H 9-5

## COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRAINERS	Winners	Runners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Rides	Per cent
J Gosden	12	37	32.4	L Piggott	5	21	23.8
H Cecil	4	16	25.0	A Munro	2	12	16.7
R Charlton	4	16	25.0	M Hills	18	112	16.1
M Stoute	26	92	28.3	K Derry	9	58	15.5
P Colman	4	16	25.0	T Quinn	7	40	17.5
M Piggott	11	50	22.0	M Ryan	10	138	11.6

## 3.20 SINGING IN THE SADDLE HANDICAP (£2,553; 1m 4f 83yd) (8 runners)

1 (7) 25448 BROESSA 21 (B. J. O'Sullivan) M G 5-10	M Birch 82	82
2 (7) 25448 BROESSA 21 (B. J. O'Sullivan) M G 5-10	M Birch 82	82
3 (7) 25448 BROESSA 21 (B. J. O'Sullivan) M G 5-10	M Birch 82	82
4 (7) 25448 BROESSA 21 (B. J. O'Sullivan) M G 5-10	M Birch 82	82
5 (7) 25448 BROESSA 21 (B. J. O'Sullivan) M G 5-10	M Birch 82	82
6 (7) 25448 BROESSA 21 (B. J. O'Sullivan) M G 5-10	M Birch 82	82
7 (7) 25448 BROESSA 21 (B. J. O'Sullivan) M G 5-10	M Birch 82	82
8 (7) 25448 BROESSA 21 (B. J. O'Sullivan) M G 5-10	M Birch 82	82

Long handicaps: Cost Effective 7-3.

BETTING: 5-2 Topcliffe, 7-3 Cost Effective, 9-5 Deb's Ball, 9-1 Claret Cloud, 10-1 others.

1990: CABOCHON 5-12 W Carson (11-10 fav) G Morley 15 ran

## FORM FOCUS

BROESSA 3d to Shadow Bird (see 14b), a winner

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

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at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1st 2d

at Pontefract (1m, 4f), DEB'S BALL, 1



# Ipswich find old virtues are the best investment

By CLIVE WHITE

Brighton have rejected an offer, believed to be £200,000, from Sunderland and say they have also received an enquiry from a first division club for the Republic of Ireland international.

**BRIGHTON:** M. Bosney, J. Cumpkin, J. Chapman, O. Williams, G. Chivers, G. O'Reilly, M. Barnham, J. Byrne, R. Meade, R. Connor, J. Robinson.

**PSWICH TOWNE:** G. Farnest, J. Codd, N. Topley, R. Vickers, R. Zetter, J. Duggan, J. Unsworth, O. Lowe, S. Milner, S. Whitham, J. Dazzoli, C. Kiwanya (subs: O. Gregory).

Referee: R. Wiseman.

The three points which tighten Ardiles's managerial tenure were achieved at the expense of Leicester City, 2-0, which made it an unhappy homecoming for their manager. Brian

**BRIGHTON:** M Beaney, J Crumplin, I Chapman, O Wilkins, G Chivers, G O'Reilly, M Barham, J Byrne, R Meade, R Cothner, J Robinson.  
**IPSWICH TOWN:** C Forrest, J Wark, N Thompson, M Stockwell, R Zondervan, O Ungham, O Lowe, S Milton, S Wharton, J Dazzell, C Kivimäyja (suz. O Gregory).  
**Referees:** R Wiseman.

Elsewhere, John Aldridge, the League's leading marksman, missed an easy chance as Tranmere Rovers lost 1-0 at the club where he first carved his name as a scorer of distinction, Oxford United; and Gracine Souness was at Ashton Gate where he saw Bristol City beat Watford 1-0 and David James, the England Under-21 goalkeeper, impress for the losers.



By PETER BALL

ists, photographers and television crews crammed into the Bob Crompton suite.

Blackburn won the FA Cup three years running in the 1880s. To recall those days is the task set by Jack Walker.

more poignant, half a dozen people congregating in the old manager's office, which was being stripped for refurbish-

Parkes said he was satisfied, but there was no disguising the wistful note as he added, "I've been at Blackburn for 21 years

Selman, A. Clement, N. Marker, A. Burnova,  
S. Morgan, M. Barlow, O. Marshall, R. Turner,  
R. Cross (sub: M. Quamina), M. Fiore (sub:  
M. Evans).  
Referee: T. Holbrook.

## By IAN ROSS

The season has run only a quarter of its course but this frantic and tense game, with two of the second division's more accomplished teams seemingly preoccupied with self-preservation, would not have looked out of place in late April.

Although Wolverhampton succeeded in becoming the first side this season to avoid League defeat at Ayresome Park, they may ultimately rue a catalogue of squandered opportunities for Middlesbrough's sense of organisation is such that they are unlikely to proffer such frail resistance on Tyneside again.

Naturally, Lenny Lawrence, the Middlesbrough manager, also felt disposed to point an accusing finger at his forwards. "We had five or six chances which really should be enough to ensure a victory," he said.

"However, I do not think this is a bad result at all. In fact,

**early in the second half, victory may have been achieved.**

**MIDDLESBROUGH:** S Peers; G Parkinson, J Phillips, A Mowbray, A Kennighan, R Musico, S Slater, M Proctor, P Wilkinson, S Ripley (sub: I Arnold), J Pollock (sub: C Fleming).

**WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS:** M Stowell; K Ashley, M Venus, T Bennett, I Madden, T Steele, P Birch, P Cook (sub: R Dennison), S Bull, S Paskin, A Thompson. Referee: D Allison.

By LOUISE TAYLOR

Modestly stationed in seventeenth position and having lost 4-0 at Huddersfield Town in the Rumbelows Cup last week, their principal problems lie in defence. With Rogan, newly acquired from Celtic, looking wobbly at left back, and Samp-

**CAMBERLAND UNITED:** J. Vaughan; Forsnaie, A Kinnie, A Dennis, O O'Shea, Deish, J Taylor (subs: C Balfie), R Wilkins, Dublin, S Claridge (subs: C Leadbetter), Philpot.

**SUNDERLAND:** A Norman; J Kay, A Rogers, I Simpson, K Ball, O Owens, P Briscoe, Gullen (subs: K Brady), G Armstrong, Bennett (subs: P Davenport), P Beagrie, Referee: R Lewis.

## Statistics

WAYNE Biggers leaptroged on a  
volcanic in the third division score-  
table to go equal on 13 goals with Lin-  
coln and Gary Bull. Chelsea and Foul-  
ham, both dramatically up the Foul-  
ham sheet, the Blues after their mid-  
week skirmishes at Tranmere, while Lin-  
coln had a double sending off at Blackpool.

**COACHES**

First division	Age	Exp	Clubs	Tot
Lincoln (Spurs)	12	-	1	1
Walsley (Aston)	12	-	1	1
Wright (Aston)	9	-	1	1
Smith (Aston)	9	-	1	1
Barnesley (Everton)	7	-	2	2
Small (West Ham)	7	-	2	2

Second division	Age	Exp	Clubs	Tot
McKiddie (Tranmere)	5	-	7	7
Stuart (Barnsley)	7	-	2	2
Bull (Wolves)	7	-	2	2

White (Swindon)	5	3	-	3
Third division	Lge	Cup	Ch	Tot
Biggens (Stoke)	11	-	-	2
Holdsworth (Stord)	7	-	-	5
Trinnon (Bradst)	7	-	-	1
Steeback (Frickley)	5	-	-	3
Roberts (Ruddist)	5	-	-	3
Nugent (Leyton Ch)	5	-	-	3
Gleghorn (Barnburgh)	4	-	-	4
Fourth division	Lge	Cup	Ch	Tot
Bull (Barnet)	11	-	-	2
Widdows (Sheffield)	7	-	-	5
Naylor (Creswa)	6	-	-	1
McDonald (Walsall)	9	-	-	3

EXPENSES

FAIR PLAY	P	Sent off	Books
WBA	19	-	4
Portsmouth	15	-	3
Sheffield Wed	14	-	4

Black Row	13		
Chatter	14		
Grimaby	15		
York	12		
Southend	13		
Huddersfield	16		
<b>FOUL PLAY</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Sent off</b>	<b>Booked</b>
Southampton	14		
Sheff Utd	14	2	23
Southport	15	2	23
Swindon	14		20
Notts Co	14		20
Chelsea	14	1	21
Coventry	14		21
Lincoln	14		21
Doncaster	13	3	17
Tranmere	15	2	17
Reading	12	2	17
Wigan	15		17

**ATTENDANCES**

(No of games)	Total	Widely avg	% Change Widely
Div 2 (12)	113,189	9,432	+1.0
Div 3 (12)	74,519	8,210	+27.9
Div 4 (11)	37,257	3,387	+3.9

Highest of weekend: 16,986 (Newcastle)  
 Lowest of weekend: 1,256 (Maidstone v Doncaster)

\* Attendances include midweek games

## By PETER ROBINSON

Derby opened the scoring against the run of play in the first half. After 41 minutes of constant Swindon pressure, Williams collected a loose ball, turned away from two defenders, and struck a gentle shot that ballooned off Taylor's back and past a wrong-footed Digby.

place for having teams organised by such as be.

**SWINDON TOWN:** P Digby, O Kerstine, A Vivash (sub: S Cloak), T Jones, C Cuddebold, S Taylor, M Hazard, O Shearer, F Simpson (sub: S Foley), R MacLaran, S White.

**DERBY COUNTY:** P Shilton, M Patterson, M Forsyth, G Williams, S Coleman, A Connyn, G McDowd, I Ormondroyd, P Goa, P Williams, T McMillin.

Referee: P Wright.

**FORECAST.** Dividends will be very good with nine score draws and two no-score draws. Claims required for 23 or 24 points.



South Africa fall one short of a golden return to international golf in the Dunhill Cup

# Swedes steal thunder from Player

By MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

THE romantics might have had Gary Player, South Africa's celebrated senior, clinching Dunhill Cup victory for his country at St Andrews. But reality, in the shape of the Swedish trio, Anders Forsbrand, Per-Ulrik Johansson and Mats Lanner, carried the day, and the prize of £300,000.

David Frost retained his 100 per cent record, and fired South African hopes, beating Johansson with a 68 to a 74, but Forsbrand and Lanner extracted the winning points for Sweden by overcoming, respectively, John Bland and Player.

It was not easy going, however, for the Swedes. Forsbrand holed from nine feet at the 18th, and you could almost hear the sigh of relief, to repel Bland with a 68 to a 69, while Lanner struggled home after the wily Player had taken him to sudden death.

This was not to be Player's finest hour, but neither was it his darkest. Not when you remember that on his first

visit to St Andrews in 1955, he slept on the beach. But it was frustrating to go so far, and to lose, although in reality neither Player nor South Africa should grieve. They were, after all, 80-1 at the start of the tournament to win on their re-entry to international golf.

Player performed like a man possessed. Bland and Frost produced the better golf. Player the drama. Those that came to see, in the flesh, the winner of nine major championships were far from disappointed. Player, aged 55, received rapturous applause every step of the way on the venerable Old Course. He deserved it.

He was three shots behind with eight holes to play. Then Lanner opened the door by taking four at the 11th. Player narrowed the gap to one with a putt of 20 feet for a birdie at the 14th. Then Player holed from 12 feet at the 16th, punching the air in glee, but Lanner, bravely, followed him in from ten feet.

It was Lanner's turn next to set the standard. He struck a lovely approach to the infamous 17th, leaving the ball 22 feet from the hole, but Player, responding to the occasion, hit his shot inside that of the Swede. Two putts each and on to the 18th with Lanner still one ahead.

Player drove his on to the road that bisects the fairway. It made no difference. His approach set up a textbook four, Lanner, 40 feet above the hole, left his first putt three feet short and missed. Lanner, reacting well, gave himself the chance of winning at the first extra hole and, from ten feet, made no mistake.

Wales had hoped to resuscitate the dragon but were themselves suffocated. Sweden won the two matches held over from Saturday which condemned Wales to a play-off for third place with Scotland. That, too, proved beyond them with Sam Torrance, Scotland's captain, gaining the vital point with a 70 to Ian Woosnam's 71.

Now Woosnam will turn his attention to the World Match Play Championship, which he is defending at Wentworth this week. "I am a winner," he said. "I like to win; other places don't interest me."

Player did not win, but you would hardly have thought so. "I think it's everybody's dream to win at St Andrews; I've been second twice," Player said. "You do judge golfers by winning. You must strive for more. But this was a week that makes you feel good; a week when South Africa got back in the arena of world sport."



Glory and the grief: Player, front, is disconsolate as Sweden celebrate their victory

**Quarter-finals**  
South Africa 2, United States 1 (South Africa first: P. U. Johansson 68-72, M. Lanner 69-70; United States first: G. Player 70-71, G. Player 71-72).  
Scotland 2, Ireland 0 (Scotland first: S. Torrance 68-72, R. P. L. 69-70; Ireland first: E. Dwyer 71-72, D. McGovern 69-70).  
Sweden 2, England 0 (Sweden first: P. U. Johansson 68-72, M. Lanner 69-70; England first: P. Price 69-70, I. Woosnam 69-70).  
Wales 2, Canada 1 (Wales first: P. Price 69-70, I. Woosnam 69-70; Canada first: D. Barr 69-70, I. Woosnam 69-70).  
**Semi-finals**  
South Africa 3, Scotland 0 (South Africa first: P. U. Johansson 68-72, M. Lanner 69-70, G. Player 70-71; Scotland first: S. Torrance 68-72, R. P. L. 69-70, D. McGovern 69-70).

**Final**  
South Africa 1, Sweden 2 (South Africa first: P. U. Johansson 68-72, M. Lanner 69-70; Sweden first: P. U. Johansson 68-72, M. Lanner 69-70).  
**Third place play-off**  
Scotland 2, Wales 1 (Scotland first: S. Torrance 68-72, R. P. L. 69-70; Wales first: P. Price 69-70, I. Woosnam 69-70).  
**Final**  
South Africa 1, Sweden 2 (South Africa first: P. U. Johansson 68-72, M. Lanner 69-70; Sweden first: P. U. Johansson 68-72, M. Lanner 69-70).

## CYCLING

### Illingworth's luck runs out

MATTHEW Illingworth, Britain's world championship pursuitor, is hoping that bad luck does not come in triplicate (Peter Bryan writes).

On Friday, he was laid off as a builder's labourer, yesterday he was fortunate to escape injury when his front wheel collapsed while he was travelling at 30mph and leading the South Western RC 31 miles time trial. He managed to stay upright and help was at hand from his

team car in the shape of a new wheel, although Illingworth estimated that the accident lost him his lead and the event's first prize of a £500 high-tech frame.

He had to settle for third place, 27 seconds slower on the Canish (Surrey) course than Geddie Butler, with Stuart Shand, a 20-year-old of promise, second.

The trial was the final event in the Star Trophy 13-race series for which the defending cham-

pion, Steve Farrell, had not entered, having an unbeatable points score. Instead, he was having his first ride for a fortnight to test his left knee injured earlier after crashing on his mountain bike.

**RESULTS:** 1, G. Butler (Preston); 2, S. Shand (Wentworth); 3, M. Illingworth (Lea Road); 4, Stuart Shand (Surrey); 5, J. Juniors (Preston); 6, P. Butler (Surrey); 7, S. Farrell (Surrey); 8, K. Andie (Surrey); 9, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 10, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 11, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 12, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 13, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 14, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 15, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 16, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 17, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 18, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 19, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 20, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 21, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 22, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 23, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 24, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 25, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 26, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 27, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 28, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 29, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 30, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 31, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 32, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 33, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 34, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 35, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 36, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 37, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 38, S. K. Andie (Surrey); 39, S. 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